

WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, overcast and rain, 47-52 (32-43). Friday, variable, possible showers, 46-51 (31-42). Saturday, cloudy, possible rain, 45-50 (30-41). Sunday, cloudy, possible rain, 44-49 (29-40). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy, 45-55 (31-41).

No. 29,850

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1979

Established 1887

Difficult Negotiations Predicted

Government Resigns in Italy

By Henry Tanner  
ROME, Jan. 31 (NYT) — Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti submitted his resignation today to the Italian Parliament, ending a period of political uncertainty that has lasted for 10 months.

He went to the Quirinal, the 16th-century presidential palace, to advise President Sandro Pertini, who will appoint a new premier, probably on Saturday.

Mr. Pertini had just returned from Milan where he had attended a funeral for Emilio Alessandrini, the young prosecutor who was killed on Monday by terrorists belonging to Prima Linea (First Line), a group closely associated with the Red Brigades terrorist organization.

It was the second such occasion for the 82-year-old president in five days. On Saturday, he led 250,000 mourners in Genoa at the funeral of a labor union official killed by the Red Brigades. In leaflets found in Milan today, the terrorists linked the murder of Mr. Alessandrini directly to the political situation.



Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti sits alone during a parliamentary debate.

Regarded as Algerian Moderate

Chadli to Succeed Boumedienne

GIERS, Jan. 31 (AP) — The new leader of the ruling National Front today named Col. Chadli, acting chief of armed forces, to succeed the Houari Boumedienne as president of Algeria.



Col. Chadli

Col. Chadli was selected at the 3,290 congress delegates, Chadli promised to uphold Boumedienne's heritage and the Socialist revolution.

He was born in Sebba, near Annaba (formerly Bone) in eastern Algeria, the son of a landowner. French sources said he served as a junior officer in the French Army before 1954, when the Algerian nationalists unleashed their eight-year war.

Public Service Workers Tighten Hold on Britain

NDON, Jan. 31 (UPI) — Strike public service workers tightened their hold on Britain today as a blockade today on the counthospitals. At least six in London were threatened with a 2,300 hospital Britain were reduced to adding only emergency cases.

threatened and ambulances latest crisis is the outgrowth nationwide campaign of wildwalkouts — often withouting — by members of the 1.5-member public employees' union, including hospital porters, street cleaners, schoolers and heating staff and diggers.

London's Westminster hospital areas, 1,000 hospital were ordered out on strike union today. least half of the country's hos-

Photo on Page 2.

Consulate of France Destroyed in Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 31 (AP) — Two bombs exploded in Belfast's university section last night, starting a fire that destroyed two buildings, including the French consulate, police reported.

A spokesman said that there were no casualties. Authorities blamed the Provisional wing of the IRA.



STRIFE IN IRAN — An Iranian soldier shoots a demonstrator near police headquarters in Tehran, in this photo taken Monday. The newspaper Kayhan identified the victim as Akbar Sarvati, and said he had raised his hands in surrender before he was shot. He was reported in critical condition after surgery.

In Call to U.S., Others Teng Seeks Alliance Against Soviet Might

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (JHT) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping today called for a united effort by the United States, China, Western Europe, Japan, and the Third World to thwart Soviet expansionism by denying Moscow strategic bases and resources.

On a busy final day of his Washington visit, Mr. Teng told journalists at a luncheon: "We hold the view that the danger of war comes from the Soviet Union."

He said that the United States shared the Chinese view "on this point of fighting hegemonism," which is the Chinese codeword for Soviet ambitions.

Mr. Teng joined President Carter in a White House ceremony signing three agreements marking the new era of normal U.S.-Chinese relations. The accords deal with science and technology, cultural exchanges, and the establishment of consulates in both countries.

Earlier, the Chinese leader met with Carter Cabinet officers and with former President Richard Nixon, went sightseeing, and received an honorary degree from Temple University. He leaves Washington tomorrow for Atlanta on the start of a coast-to-coast tour that is to end on Monday with his departure for China.

In his luncheon interview Mr. Teng bore down hard on his theme of warning against potential Soviet aggression.

While China does not oppose the conclusion of a U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation agreement, he said, "We say that such an agreement would not have the effect of restraining Soviet hegemonism, restraining their ambitions."

"What is needed are more realistic steps, tactical steps — for instance, unity between the United States, China, Japan, Western Europe, and other countries of the Third World, unity among these to deal with Soviet hegemonism."

Iranian Army Shows Force; Khomeini Due

TEHRAN, Jan. 31 (UPI) — Thousands of army troops drove through Tehran in tanks, armored cars and trucks today in a show of force on the eve of the return from exile of the Moslem anti-government leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

In sporadic clashes in the capital, two demonstrators were shot to death and at least 24 others were wounded in scattered clashes.

The army troops, their bayonets fixed, yelled "Long live the shah" and "We will give our lives for Iran." The protesters taunted back, "The army is the people's army."

"Don't shoot at your countrymen," shouted the crowds near the troubled university campus. Some soldiers waved in response.

The soldiers, manning heavy guns mounted on trucks, took up positions all over the capital. Trucks fitted with artillery, even anti-aircraft guns, moved into the city and parked at key intersections.

While some protesters clashed with the army, thousands of others dropped their banners and placards and took up brooms and pans to clear highways littered with burned (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Woman Is Said To Be Co-Chief Of ETA Group

MADRID, Jan. 31 — Official government sources today identified the new co-leader of the Basque separatist organization ETA as a 24-year-old woman who was arrested by French police in a sweep of suspected terrorists in southern France.

Exploitation of Tension Seen

Kremlin Hints at Ties to Saudis

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 — The Soviet Union, already immersed in anti-U.S. propaganda aimed at Iran, appeared today to move to exploit recent strains in relations with Saudi Arabia, Western analysts here believe that the article was approved by high-level authorities.

The move came in an article in the Soviet press that broke sharply with Soviet policy by praising the Saudi regime and suggesting that the time may be right for rapprochement between Moscow and the anti-Communist Arab monarchy.

Written by a Soviet expert on Middle East affairs, the article appeared in today's issue of the weekly Literary Gazette. Because of the sharp break it represents with previous press treatment of Saudi Arabia, Western analysts here believe that the article was approved by high-level authorities.

Black Rule Approved, White Rhodesia Looks to U.S.

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 31 (NYT) — With an 85 percent affirmative vote for a limited form of black majority rule behind them, white Rhodesians today turned their attentions to the reaction in the United States and Britain, whose acceptance of the plan is held essential to hopes of turning back black nationalist guerrillas.

Wherever U.S. citizens went in the aftermath of yesterday's referendum, whites asked about prospects of Washington's support for the black-led government envisioned by the approved constitutional plan.

"Are you people going to keep your side of the bargain?" a Salisbury pharmacist asked. "Or are you going to leave us in the lurch to face the Communists alone?"

Encouraged by Prime Minister Ian Smith, whites have shifted their hopes for Western support away from Britain and toward the United States. In a three-week swing across the country to promote the new constitution, Mr. Smith repeatedly held out

the prospect of the U.S. Congress' lifting of economic sanctions against the Salisbury government. He said that would be "tantamount to recognition."

In the past, much attention focused on Britain, where the possibility of a Conservative government's being returned to power at a general election was regarded as the major hope for a breakthrough. That hope has been kept alive by the current British industrial disputes and by the loss of popular support for the ruling Labor party, which generally has adopted policies less sympathetic to the 250,000 whites — mostly of British origin — who live here.

ment promoted the constitutional scheme. In addition, Mr. Smith pointed to the congressional elections, which he said had strengthened Congress' "pro-Rhodesia lobby," a group led by such men as Sens. Jesse Helms, D-N.C., and S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif.

At times, Mr. Smith described prospects for congressional lifting of sanctions as "the best bet, an opportunity, a hope." At others, he described such action as "obligatory" in view of past U.S. commitments, particularly the joint resolution on sanctions passed by Congress last August.

He told audiences that after the April elections Rhodesia will have fulfilled the conditions set by Congress for the lifting of sanctions, which have had a sharply constraining effect on the war effort.

He described those conditions as Rhodesia's agreement to participate in conferences with the guerrillas under British-U.S. auspices and the holding of fair one-man, one-vote elections.

3 Are Executed In Moscow for Blast in Subway

MOSCOW, Jan. 31 (AP) — Three Soviet citizens have been executed for setting off a bomb in a subway car that killed at least four persons here in January, 1977, Tass reported yesterday.

Efforts to promote the constitution (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



## Pyongyang to Halt Insults

## Seoul Seeks Revival Of Hot Line to North

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (WP) — The new cordiality in Korea took another friendly turn today when South Korea said that it wants to resume telephone talks with the North, and the North promised to stop calling the South bad names.

In the Southern capital of Seoul, a government representative proposed that the two countries resume promptly the hot-line telephone conversations that were broken off three years ago. Min Kwan Shik said that a caller would pick up the phone in Seoul at 10 a.m. on Friday in the hope that someone would answer at the Northern end in Pyongyang.

In Pyongyang, the Northern news agency declared that beginning at that same time on Friday, North Korean newspapers and radio broadcasts would stop vilifying the South. Theatrical dramas that defame the South and tend to prolong the confrontation will cease, the agency said.

The pronouncements, made almost simultaneously, were the latest in a series of amiable exchanges between the two governments that have bridled with enmity for a quarter of a century.

Both sides have now agreed to the general idea of holding at least a preliminary meeting to discuss how to resume discussions on reunifying the peninsula, talks which were broken off in 1973. The first preliminary meeting may be held in April, although the time and place have yet to be agreed on.

However, the two governments are far apart in their preliminary statements of how the unification talks should be organized. The North wants a "whole-nation congress" bringing in representa-

tives of parties and social groups from throughout the peninsula. The South insists that a unification conference should be attended only by government authorities.

The differences were underscored in Seoul today when Mr. Min said at a news conference that it would be "very difficult" for a mass meeting such as the North has proposed to resolve the problems of reunification. Mr. Min is acting co-chairman of the South-North Coordinating Committee, the organization which held three abortive talks on unification in 1972 and 1973.

## Defaming to Cease

He said that resumption of the hot-line conversations would be a good way to begin the preliminary talks, and a fourth plenary session of the coordinating committee could be arranged in Pyongyang.

The hot line was used to exchange messages until 1976, partly to arrange meetings and partly to serve as a safety catch to avert military confrontations along the demilitarized zone.

In Pyongyang, the government-owned news agency said that all statements that tended to defame South Korean people, their ideology or their system of government would cease at 10 a.m. on Friday as a means of lessening hostility. It said it was hoped that South Korea would follow suit.

Both sides routinely denounce each other and exchange accusations of treachery and deceit. North Korean broadcasts usually refer to South Koreans as "imperialist lackeys," and identify the government headed by President Park Chung Hee merely as "the Park clique."

Mr. Min said that if the North Korea report were true, South Korea should "welcome" the change in propaganda broadcasts involving Korea has emerged in Japan, which since 1965 has recognized the South but not the North. For the first time, the Japanese government has agreed to permit entry of an official North Korean delegation. Members of the North Korean Labor Party are to be admitted as guests of the Japan Socialist Party.

The concession has deeply angered the South Korean government, which sees it as part of a move toward equal treatment of both Korean governments. Officials in Seoul said today that they would lodge a strong protest against the Japanese policy change.

## Kremlin Suggests Links With Saudi Arabia Rulers

(Continued from Page 1)

Zbigniew Brzezinski, for failing to test Saudi reaction before the Camp David summit.

Given Saudi dissatisfaction with the U.S. role in the Middle East peace negotiations, the monarchy might be ready to shift its foreign policies, Mr. Belyayev suggested.

## Hostility Dismissed

Mr. Belyayev, an expert on Middle East affairs who is a former deputy director of the Soviet Academy of Science's Africa Institute (which also deals with the Arab world), virtually dismissed Saudi Arabia's hostility to Communism.

"I think that the strongly exaggerated ideas of the anti-Sovietism of Saudi Arabia are deliberately created by Western European and American journalists," he wrote.

As recently as last April, Izvestia was characterizing Saudi Arabia as "Israel's fellow-traveler in carrying through the Middle East policy of American imperialism."

Today's commentary, however, was sympathetic to the policies of King Khalid and Prince Fahd. In the past, Saudi Arabia has angered Soviet officials by aiding anti-radical forces in Yemen and Oman. More recently, it supplied arms to Somalia and Eritrean separatists in their battle against the Soviet-backed regime in Ethiopia.

Western analysts were reluctant to link the commentary directly to the turmoil in Iran. But they noted that the article was generally favorable to Islam — Saudi Arabia is 99 percent Moslem and the Islamic religious code is law. The tone was consistent with recent Soviet commentaries on Iran, which have been increasingly sympathetic to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled religious leader who has pledged to establish an Islamic state in Iran.

There is little question that the

## Defense Rests In Flood Trial

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — In a surprise move, the defense at the federal bribery-perjury trial of Rep. Daniel Flood rested today without the Pennsylvania congressman taking the witness stand.

The move took place on the 12th day of the trial, after the questioning of the 37th defense witness, Rep. Flood's administrative assistant, Helen Tomascak. There were 21 prosecution witnesses.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch told the jury of eight men and four women that final arguments by opposing lawyers would not be delivered until tomorrow morning "because counsel want a little time to address themselves to the vast amount of evidence presented."



PILING IT ON — A London policeman stands beside one of the small mountains of trash and garbage building up in the streets because of strikes by public service workers. Some of the capital's streets have been closed to vehicles because of the uncollected trash.

## Army Turns Out for Khomeini Return

(Continued from Page 1)

cars and rubble from nearly 15 months of street warfare.

The protesters scrubbed with soap and water the road from the airport to the Behesht-e cemetery, where Ayatollah Khomeini was scheduled to lead hundreds of thousands of supporters in prayer after his homecoming.

Organizers said they expected several million supporters to cram the capital and hundreds of thousands streamed into Tehran today from the provinces.

Adding to the uncertainty and

nervousness in Iran hours before the ayatollah's arrival, an unknown group named the "pro-constitution commandos" telephoned warnings that "anti-constitutionalists" — meaning Khomeini supporters — would be eliminated.

In Paris, at least two U.S. news organizations — United Press International and Associated Press — received telephone calls warning them to keep their correspondents off Ayatollah Khomeini's flight.

[French authorities took exceptional security measures at Charles de Gaulle Airport for Ayatollah Khomeini's departure. An extra 150 policemen were brought in to reinforce the regular overnight force of about 100. They were making systematic identity checks of everyone in the airport complex. The police expected about 4,000 Iranian supporters of the ayatollah to be on hand for the departure, the Associated Press reported.]

There was general confusion at Tehran airport as customs and im-

migration operations broke down completely. Khomeini followers took security for the ayatollah's arrival in their own hands.

Witnesses said many passengers walked up to the tarmac to see off friends or relatives without being checked by the immigration police.

Several thousand Iranian men, women and children crowded the departure lounge and milled around airline counters, waving passports and pleading for seats on planes leaving the country.

In Washington, the State Department said today that nearly 1,350 Americans had left Iran in the 24 hours since the United States ordered the evacuation of all dependents and nonessential U.S. officials.

The department spokesman, Hoddin Carter 3d, said 350 Americans left on five U.S. military cargo planes. A thousand persons — mostly Americans — departed on three Pan American World Airways flights. Both sets of flights left Tehran today.

U.S.-Arab Plant Opens in Egypt

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (UPI) —

The first U.S.-Arab joint venture in military production was launched officially today as Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali presided at the ceremonial opening of a military jeep assembly plant built by the newly-created Arab-American Vehicles Co. (AAV).

With a capital of \$6 million, the AAV is a partnership between the American Motors Corp., of Detroit and the Arab Organization for [military] Industrialization.

AAV officials said that the plant, on Cairo's eastern outskirts, will build 10,000 to 12,000 CJ6 jeeps annually. Production began a month ago, they said.

Kremlin would like to see U.S. influence in the Middle East reduced sharply.

Also, some forecasters expect Soviet oil production to peak in the next few years, driving first its Eastern allies, and then possibly the Soviet Union itself, to look for alternate sources of petroleum.

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U.S. Crucial To Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

tution in the U.S. Congress will face a number of objections, among them that an estimated 2.5-million black Rhodesian voters have been given no opportunity to approve the constitutional draft.

In addition, the draft provides whites with what are perhaps the most elaborate instruments for defending the status quo ever written into the constitution of an African nation.

Main Elements

The main elements — 28 seats in a 100-seat assembly for the first decade, property guarantees and safeguards against significant Africanization of the white-dominated public service, armed forces, police and judiciary — were outlined in the accord reached by Mr. Smith and moderate Rhodesian black leaders last March. But the document approved yesterday goes even further toward protecting the white minority than last year's accord suggested.

An example is the provision that whites — for the first five years — will have 28 percent of the cabinet posts in a black administration.

Another is the property provision, vital in a country where whites, constituting less than 4 percent of the population, occupy nearly 50 percent of the land. The draft constitution bars any compulsory takeover of farming land unless a court has determined that it has "not been substantially put to use" for at least five years, excluding any time accounted for by the current war.

[In Washington, the administration today criticized the referendum, saying that it ignored the views of Rhodesia's black majority and the need for a negotiated settlement with externally based black guerrilla leaders. A State Department spokesman said that "negotiations with all the parties to the conflict, leading to free and fair elections open to all, must take place." Rhodesia will be discussed there Friday and Saturday by British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.]

Quake Hits Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Jan. 31 (AP) —

A strong earthquake today shook an area 21 miles northwest of the central Yugoslav city of Sarajevo.

China Turns Down Visas For 2 U.S. Researchers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT)

China has rejected, at least temporarily, the applications of two American social scientists who were scheduled to begin research there this spring. The action raises an important question of reciprocity in U.S.-Chinese relations.

The two are among the first group of American professors and graduate students selected to go to China by the Committee on Scholarly Communication with China. The committee is an umbrella group of U.S. academic organizations that is helping coordinate educational exchanges between the two countries.

China has already sent 50 students and scientists to the United States for studies here and is expected to send 500 to 700 by the end of the year.

The two scholars who were turned down are the only members in the group of 12 who planned to carry out field work in social science. They are Deborah Davis Friedman, a lecturer at Yale, whose project was a study of aging in China, and Jack Potter, a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, who was to study social change among Chinese peasants in a commune.

According to a professor familiar with the situation, the Chinese said that the projects of the two were "inconvenient." He added that the United States "could get taken to the cleaners on this, if we don't push hard for reciprocity."

None of the students coming to the United States, whose applica-

tions have been arranged by the Chinese government and forwarded through the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, are known to have been rejected.

A spokesman for the U.S. committee declined to comment directly on whether the two Americans had actually been turned down. Instead, the spokesman read a statement saying that because of the difficulties in arranging housing for foreign scholars in China "the committee does not regard it as unusual that the research proposals submitted in December are still being considered."

"We assume that approval will be forthcoming," the statement concluded. The spokesman said a "process of discussion is under way" on the controversy but declined to say what would happen if Peking maintained its present position.

When Chinese diplomats set up Mr. Teng's interview today with the U.S. networks, they asked at first that the interview be shown without editing or interruptions for commercials. Only the Public Broadcasting System agreed.

The visit's highlights as the Chinese are showing them to their own people were on view Monday night in a studio of the NBC affiliate in Washington, WRC-TV, which is being used this week by Central Television of Peking.

There were side lights to the story of Mr. Teng's reception at the White House that the Chinese news team left out of the telecast they were editing for Chinese consumption. There was no mention of the demonstration by local Maoists, no indication that former President Richard Nixon's appearance at the White House reception might have provoked the slightest criticism here, and no sign that there were

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Pope John Paul, wearing a straw hat in the sun, blesses faithful in Guadalupe.

## Ends His Visit to Mexico

## Pope Preaches 'Social Justice'

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31 (AP) — Pope John Paul II, winding up a six-day visit in the open, spoke for the first time with the retention of an umbrella. He longed to see the people when he came from a prepared text and in a faultless Spanish told the people at the Basilica of the Virgin of Luján, "You must work for the future."

Poland Cheered  
had come by helicopter, on a second visit to the shrine, to the basilica's plaza. The pope broke into chants of "Poland, Poland, long live thee!"

ter the pope said, "It is necessary to end," and added a final prayer: "Work, you young people, professors, teachers. All work for a better future for our countries, for Mexico and Latin American countries."

Some of Them  
in the day, the pope was to factory workers in the north industrial center of Monterrey, there he was to fly to Nassau, Bahamas, for a two-hour visit in his way home.

Mr. Muir did not go to college and, at the age of 20, he went to work as a clerk for a trade paper published by James McGraw. Within 11 years, he was vice president of the company.

The McGraw Co. merged with a similar company founded by John Hill in 1917 and in 1928 Mr. Muir became president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. The next year, he founded Business Week.

speeches were too conservative and that he might kill the only hope that Latin America's poor have. Others welcomed his speeches as keeping the church on a spiritual path and out of local or national politics.

Bishops at the meeting in Puebla.

80 miles south of here, are poring over the texts of his speeches looking for guidance. The Puebla meeting is expected to lay the course for the church in Latin America — where nominal Catholics number 330 million — well into the next century.

## UN General Assembly Adopts 1st Budget to Top \$1 Billion

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 31 (AP) — The General Assembly adopted the first billion-dollar budget in UN history before ending the normal work of one of its longest sessions.

The assembly, unable to complete the agenda of its 33d meeting — Sept. 19 through Dec. 21 — as hoped, was forced into a resumed sitting that began Jan. 15 and ended Monday.

And when Assembly President Indalecio Livianna of Colombia brought down the gavel, he declared the session in recess instead of closed because the assembly had decided to reconvene later, if need be, to discuss South-West Africa.

In one of its last acts, the assembly revised the 1978-79 budget upward by \$93,740,600 to make it \$1,090,113,500. On Dec. 21, before a year-end break, it had added \$10,459,600 to the two-year budget originally approved a year earlier.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, defending himself against criticism for the size of the budget, reminded the Assembly that \$74.8 million of the latest addition was needed to cover losses from the decline of the dollar against European currencies.

## Decision Expected This Spring

## Conservative Jewish Body Endorses Women Rabbis

By John Dart

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 — A special commission recommended last night that Conservative Judaism, the largest U.S. branch in the Jewish faith, ordain qualified women as rabbis.

Although the recommendation was made in a report to a convention of rabbis here, the decision will be with the Faculty Senate of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York this spring.

If the senate endorses the findings, as several well-placed officials think it will, the Conservative movement will become part of a remarkably rapid innovation in Jewish tradition during the 1970s.

The more liberal Reform Judaism

ism ordained its first woman rabbi in 1972, and the small (32 congregations) Reconstructionist movement began ordaining women in 1974. Only the Orthodox branch has declined to consider the matter officially.

"If you told me five years ago that we'd be even contemplating ordaining women rabbis, I would have said you were loony," said Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, executive vice president of the Rabbinical Assembly meeting here.

He said that he now favors the idea, as do many other rabbis, including convention Chairman Jacob Pressman, rabbi of Los Angeles Temple Beth Am, the largest Conservative temple in Southern California.

The key rabbinical convert to women's ordination, however, is Chancellor Gerson Cohen of the seminary. He was asked by the assembly's 1977 convention to appoint a commission to study the question, and to report back to this year's convention.

The 14-member commission, which included three women, voted 11 to 3 to approve ordination. Chancellor Cohen and his seminary assistant, Rabbi Gordon Tucker, voted with the majority.

"I tried to keep an open mind," said Chancellor Cohen yesterday, "tending to believe that the commission would find for the negative. And I may have consciously hoped for the negative, because it would have been easier to deny ordination."

But, convinced that the majority findings are correct and "morally committed to advocate" them, Chancellor Cohen says that he is confident that the 40-member senate will vote favorably by semester's end, May 30.

Another commission member who sided with the majority, Rabbi Seymour Siegel, professor of theology and ethics at the seminary, said

that he believes there is a slim majority in the senate now favoring women rabbis.

The report's minority argued principally that women rabbis would find it difficult to function fully in the Conservative movement. Not all of the more than 800 congregations will count women as part of the minyan, or quorum of 10 to hold a service, or allow a woman

to lead services in liturgical prayer.

Women, even as rabbis, would also be prohibited from being witnesses to marriages or divorces, according to Jewish religious law.

But Chancellor Cohen indicated that those problems were not serious enough to deny ordination. "Every rabbi is confined by competence or sometimes family tradition from certain functions," he said. (As a Cohen, he said, he is barred from going to funerals except those of his immediate family.)

In addition, the chancellor said, he would "be willing to pay the price, if necessary, to forego one Jewish law for the sake of the continued vitality of the whole body of Jewish law."

The dissenting rabbis — Haim Dimantovsky, Eljah Schochet and Wilfred Schochet — also said they feared "possible disruption" within Conservative Judaism over such a decision. But it was learned that Rabbi Usher Kirschblum, leader of a group that has opposed previous innovations involving women, has issued a statement saying he would not lead secession from the movement if women rabbis were approved.

Mr. Schochet, rabbi of Congregation Beth Kodesh in the Canoga Park section of Los Angeles' San Fernando Valley, emphasized another minority objection. "Ordaining women now," he said, "would jeopardize the Jewish Theological Seminary's image as a traditional, halakic (Jewish law-abiding) institution, particularly among the young people who today are looking for authentic traditional practices."

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signers of the letter include executives of the United Methodist and United Presbyterian Churches, the United Church of Christ, the Church of the Brethren, the Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., the Unitarian Universalist Association, and the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs.

## Moon Followers, Other Churches Oppose Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP) — The Unification Church and religious groups that have denounced it in the past have teamed up to attack an informal congressional hearing on religious cults.

The Unification Church yesterday brought its national leadership to Capitol Hill to lobby members to pressure Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., to call off the hearing, due on Monday. The lobbyists argue that the hearing is part of a campaign by avowed enemies of the church founded by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

A letter to Sen. Dole signed by representatives of nine Protestant and Jewish groups, including the National Council of Churches and the Synagogue Council, meanwhile charged that a lack of "strong advocates for religious liberty" at the scheduled hearing posed a threat to First Amendment guarantees of religious freedom.

Signers of the letter include executives of the United Methodist and United Presbyterian Churches, the United Church of Christ, the Church of the Brethren, the Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., the Unitarian Universalist Association, and the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs.

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## As an Alternative to Balanced Budget

## U.S. Constitution Change Would Restrict Spending

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT) — A proposed constitutional amendment to control government spending and combat inflation was unveiled yesterday by a committee of businessmen and economists as an alternative to the proposal to require a balanced U.S. budget.

The idea of the National Tax Limitation Committee was considerably more sophisticated than the budget-balancing amendment that has received preliminary approval from 24 state legislatures, which have voted to hold a constitutional convention to approve it.

Its sponsors said that it would be much more effective in holding down government growth and spending without tying the hands of Congress and much easier to implement than a constitutional edict that spending cannot exceed revenue.

Dr. Milton Friedman, the Nobel Prize-winning economist, who was one of the authors of the amendment, said it was "enormously likely" that Congress would take action in the area this year because "they're under the gun, they're aware of the vast public sentiment for something like this."

Resistance Seen

Congress, however, will probably be reluctant to approve a new fiscal system that circumscribes its present control of the appropriation process, and the White House, although it has no direct role in amending the Constitution, may prove sympathetic to such resistance.

Basically, the amendment would bar Congress from increasing overall spending by a rate any larger than the most recent rate of increase in the gross national product. It would apply even tighter restrictions whenever the rate of inflation exceeded 3 percent, a low figure by current standards.

The proposal would also require Congress to use any federal surplus to reduce the national debt, authorize emergency spending increases only in cases of war or a comparable crisis and permit an increase in the general spending limits but only after a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and approval by 26 state legislatures.

Officials of the committee said they would prefer to see their proposal approved by Congress and then ratified by the necessary three-

quarters, or 38 of the state legislatures, as all amendments to the Constitution have been since the first 10 were adopted in 1791.

The other procedure for changing the Constitution, upon which backers of the balanced-budget amendment are currently relying, requires 34 states to approve resolutions calling for a constitutional convention. One or more amendments produced by that convention would also require ratification by three-quarters of the states to become effective.

There are no provisions at all in the Constitution or U.S. law as to how delegates to such convention

would be apportioned or chosen, how its agenda would be determined and what rules of procedure would govern its deliberations.

Pressure is mounting on Congress to lay out these ground rules in new legislation, on the widely held assumption that 10 more states may ratify the budget-balancing resolution this year, forcing the creation of such a convention.

At the same time, even more pressure exists to avoid the necessity of holding such an unusual session at all by swift congressional approval of an alternate amendment covering the same general

ground, perhaps the spending limit announced yesterday.

Because of the lack of precedent, no one knows whether Congress could decline to authorize a constitutional convention on the ground that an amendment dealing with the same problem had already been initiated and sent to the states, or how the courts would deal with such a question if Congress were then challenged in a lawsuit.

Backers of the new amendment said they had not yet obtained sponsors to introduce it in Congress but did not anticipate any problem. They maintained they would not participate in any politi-

cal competition with sponsors of the budget-balancing amendment but only wanted to broaden public debate on the issue.

## Jarvis Denounces Proposals

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (WP) — Tax rebel Howard Jarvis yesterday denounced proposals to limit government spending and require a balanced budget through a constitutional convention. He called proposals for a convention dangerous and unnecessary.

Mr. Jarvis said that a convention would open up the Constitution to "weirdos" who could then write their own "screwball" version of the document. Instead, Mr. Jarvis suggested that people support the American Tax Reduction Act now before Congress.

That bill, co-authored by Rep. Robert Dornan, R-Calif., and Rep. Tom Luken, D-Ohio, would, in four years, cut income taxes an average of 25 percent, trim \$100 billion from the U.S. budget, index the income tax to the rate of inflation, sharply reduce capital gains taxes and begin nibbling away at the national debt, Mr. Jarvis said.

The passage of this bill, Mr. Jarvis said, would make it unnecessary to "tie government to any spending limit."

## Poll Shows Support for Carter Budget

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT) — The American people generally support President Carter's tight budget and see spending cuts as a key way to curb inflation, but they still want to make exceptions for particular programs or tax breaks, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News poll.

The first major national survey since the president disclosed his budget last week showed that 2 of 3 Americans thought that a cut in federal spending was more important than a cut in taxes and that 3 of 5 believed that spending reductions would be a major step in curbing rising prices.

The poll also showed that, after two years in office, President Carter still inspired a firm image

of competence and honesty among the American people, although a majority thought that he had not turned out to be a strong leader.

Despite Mr. Carter's commitment to a balanced federal budget, only 1 respondent in 5 believed that he could achieve that goal within the next few years. Instead, the respondents overwhelmingly backed a constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget "except in times of emergency." Seventy-three percent supported this view and 16 percent were opposed.

The areas where about half the public wanted more money spent were job programs for the poor, aid to education and medical and health programs.

## Energy Department Makes Prediction

## Study Says Gasoline Price May Rise 14 Cents in U.S.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT) — The price of gasoline at the pump will go up 14 to 18 cents a gallon in the United States during the next two years, which is considerably more than previously estimated, according to the Department of Energy.

Of that projected increase, 9 cents would come even if current controls on prices were retained, the department said in a study released yesterday. If controls were removed, the price would go up almost 13 cents, the study said.

Those prices, a departmental spokesman said, would come on top of the 5 cents a gallon expected to be added to gasoline prices this year as a consequence of the 14.5-percent increase in crude oil prices

set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last month.

The department's spokesman reaffirmed the administration's reluctance to propose the removal of price controls on gasoline until the political turmoil in Iran settles.

The United States was importing 5 percent of its oil from Iran. That has stopped and is being covered by imports from other nations and by drawing on stocks. But that has put new pressure on prices.

The outlook on gasoline prices, which did not include projected price increases if another set of controls over crude oil prices were removed, appeared to be discouraging to the administration's efforts to reduce the inflation rate.

The report was the last administrative step to give President Carter authority to propose the removal of price controls from gasoline. After 30 days, the president has the authority to propose to Congress that those controls be dropped. The proposal would take effect unless either house voted against it within 15 days.

The report said that the 9-cent price increase would occur because of expected increases in crude oil and refinery operating costs. Those estimates, the spokesman said, were made before the OPEC increase.

The study was undertaken, the department said, to determine "whether these price increases will cause the present retail price differential between leaded and unleaded gasoline to increase." That difference averages 4.4 cents a gallon.

If that differential increased, the question was whether that would "cause many owners of cars de-

signed for unleaded gasoline to switch to leaded. Such switching causes destruction of the catalytic converters in unleaded-only vehicles and an increase in harmful exhaust emissions."

The study concluded that the present differential "would not likely increase significantly" if price controls were removed. But it warned that under the most unfavorable set of assumptions, that difference could go up to 8 cents a gallon.

The study also looked at an alternative to the removal of price controls that is known as the "gasoline tilt." It would allow refiners to add more of their costs to the price of gasoline, sending the price up 12.4

cents a gallon, or almost as much as the 12.8 cents estimated if all controls were removed.

The department warned that failure to remove price controls or to permit the "gasoline tilt" could mean "shortages of unleaded gasoline after 1980, which could have serious environmental consequences."

The Department of Energy has been recommending the removal of price controls to give refiners greater income and thus more money to invest in refineries that make unleaded gasoline. Otherwise, the department has said, shortages of unleaded gasoline will force motorists to switch to leaded gasoline, which would increase pollution.

## Russians Said to Promise SALT-2 Weapons Figures

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (WP) — The Soviet Union has agreed for the first time to tell the United States on a regular basis how many strategic weapons it has deployed, administration officials said yesterday.

The Soviet commitment is written into the draft of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty which President Carter hopes to sign soon and send to the Senate for ratification.

Administration officials hope that the Soviet disclosures about their own arsenal will help reassure senators who are worried that the Russians might cheat by deploying more weaponry than the treaty would allow.

A senator who was briefed recently on the disclosure provisions of the SALT-2 agreement said that he indeed felt reassured and was now more inclined to vote for the treaty.

Under SALT-1, administration officials said, the Russians had to disclose only additions to and subtractions from their force of bombers, strategic-missile submarines, and intercontinental ballistic missiles. The total number of weapons in each category was not revealed, leaving the United States to estimate it using spy satellites and other means.

Under SALT-2, officials said, the Russians would give a breakdown of their strategic weapons covered by the treaty, including not only the total number of land missiles but the number of individual warheads carried by each. Additions and subtractions would still be notified every six months, the sources said.

If SALT-2 is ratified, the United States will continue to make its

own estimates by every means possible, administration officials stressed. But having the Soviet figures will make the job easier and the estimates more reliable.

Under the agreement, officials said, the United States and the Soviet Union would have to give each other 12 to 15 detailed descriptions of strategic weapons limited under SALT-2.

The draft treaty requires both powers to limit their long-range missile launchers — whether on the ground, on aircraft or in submarines — to 2,250. Of that total, only 1,320 launchers could be armed with MIRV missiles, which carry a multiple of H-bombs.

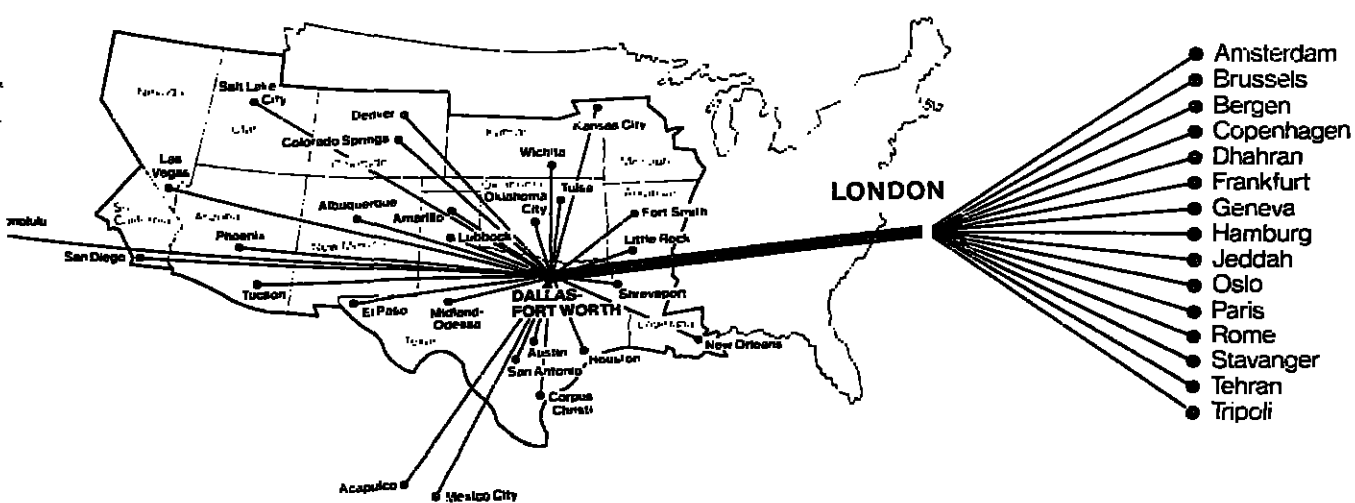
Administration officials said that the Soviet count to be reported under the SALT-2 provisions would give a data base to help cross-check U.S. figures on Soviet weapons. They stressed that these totals, while valuable, would not be accepted at face value but would still be subject to the same intensive investigation that now goes on through satellites, listening posts and other covert means.

The prospective loss of Iran as an observation and listening post to keep track of Soviet weapons' developments puts additional pressure on Mr. Carter to assure Congress that the provisions of SALT-2 still can be verified. The draft language requiring a rundown on strategic weapons every six months.

While making progress on the verification front, the administration is now under attack from another quarter. SALT-2 critics on both the left and right are complaining that too many weapons are left uncovered by the agreement.

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|                 | Denver            | 5:30 pm  |
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# New South African Leader Defies Inflexibility Image

By Caryle Murphy

JOHANNESBURG (WP) — In the four months since he took office as prime minister of South Africa, Pieter Botha has defied his image as a tough and inflexible leader, to the surprise of Western observers.

Western diplomats' apprehension at the accession of the hawkish former defense minister has given way to guarded optimism that he will prove to be cooperative with Western initiatives to find solutions for the regional conflicts in southern Africa. They are pleased by South Africa's apparent commitment to a United Nations plan for peaceful transition to majority rule in Namibia, a territory administered by Pretoria as South-West Africa.

Although Pretoria's cooperation is due in large part to a more conciliatory style of diplomacy by the Carter administration — and to some changes in the UN plan — it is believed that Mr. Botha's new perspective from the prime minister's office has contributed as well. "He's mellowed in office," said a Western diplomat.

There are also signs that Mr.

Botha, described by many as a practical and decisive leader, may move the all-white government out of the rudderless drift it experienced under his predecessor, John Vorster, toward some preliminary solutions for the racial problems besetting the country.

## First Clue

He gave his first clue on how he intends to cope with the country's most serious challenge — the growing aspirations of the urban black populations — when he appointed Pieter Koornhof, a well-known moderate, as minister of black affairs.

Mr. Botha's first act in support of Mr. Koornhof's reformist attitudes was to allow his new minister to call off a planned destruction of Crossroads, the huge squatter camp in Cape Town. Mr. Koornhof said that, with Mr. Botha's backing, he plans to relocate the camp's 22,000 blacks without using bulldozers to wreck their homes.

In another potentially significant move, Mr. Botha told leaders of the black homelands, the reserves set aside for the country's 18 million blacks, that his government would

review the legislation setting the homelands' boundaries. The 1936 land act is bitterly resented by homeland leaders because it gives them only 13 percent of South Africa — and no major urban or industrial areas. Until now, the white government has refused to consider seriously its revision.

Homeland leaders, including Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, praised Mr. Botha's courteous and flexible attitude, which they contrasted with that of Mr. Vorster, but said they would wait to see if Mr. Botha kept his promise.

## Overriding Problem

Revision of the land act, however, does not address the overriding political problem of South Africa, which is the rejection of the homeland system by most blacks and their demands for sharing political power with whites. Mr. Botha has already rejected calls for a national convention, which most blacks support as the way to work out a new political system.

There are signs that Mr. Botha may be increasingly diverted from governing by a developing power struggle within the National Party

and by a loss of faith in their leaders among many of the country's 2.6 million Afrikaners. Both are results of the still-unfolding political scandal that Mr. Botha inherited from the Vorster administration.

Many political commentators point out that Mr. Botha's handling of the scandal has done little to restore faith in the government. His well-known and feared rashness surfaced early, when he dismissed the judge who disclosed details of government funds intended for use to improve South Africa's image abroad. And his threats against the press for pursuing the scandal displeased the Afrikaner establishment.

Another by-product of the scandal involves the taking of the second most powerful position in the National Party hierarchy by one of its most conservative men, Deputy Minister of Black Education Andries Treurnicht. Reportedly harboring prime ministerial ambitions himself, Mr. Treurnicht stepped into the post vacated by Mr. Mulder.

Some observers fear that Mr. Botha may not have the political finesse and acumen to come out on

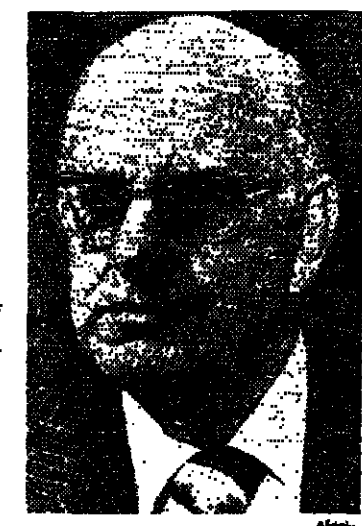
Information and Interior Minister Cornelius Mulder and the former intelligence chief Hendrik van den Bergh.

Mr. Mulder resigned his seat in Parliament under heavy pressure from Mr. Botha. In another controversial move, the attorney general announced he would not prosecute Mr. Van Den Bergh for his public criticism of the report, which could be taken as contempt of the investigating committee.

Both actions are seen as attempts to keep the men from telling their sides of the story — Mr. Mulder in Parliament and Mr. van den Bergh in court.

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Pieter Botha

top in the power struggle now building between the party's Botha and Treurnicht wings. They point to Mr. Botha's unsuccessful attempts to block Mr. Treurnicht's election as Transvaal provincial party leader. The prime minister now finds himself in the embarrassing position of having, by party tradition, to find a place for Mr. Treurnicht in his Cabinet.

## May Seek to Cripple Economy

# Rhodesia Escalates Raids On Mozambique Targets

By David B. Ottaway

MAPUTO, Mozambique (WP) — Rhodesia, in the last two months, has considerably escalated its war against nationalist guerrillas based in Mozambique.

The Rhodesians appear to have begun a concerted campaign to cripple the Mozambique economy and stir up opposition against the Marxist government of President Samora Machel.

Two weeks ago, Mozambican authorities issued a communiqué accusing the Rhodesians of now waging a "total war" against their country and seeking to spread "panic" among its people. It gave a list of targets hit since early December in four of Mozambique's 10 provinces, including a key railway bridge on the Beira-Moatize line, Mozambique Army convoys and camps, trains, road bridges, gasoline depots and civilian buses.

Some of the attacks are being carried out by units of the Rhodesian special forces, but others are admitted here to be the work of "enemy agents" belonging to a Rhodesian-backed Mozambican opposition group called "Free Africa," which operates mainly along the border between the two countries.

T- attacks have cut off coal exports from the country's biggest mine, in Moatize, and life has become extremely dangerous for foreign technical experts working in central and northern areas.

Some Swedish aid personnel are being withdrawn from the town of Tete after nearby air attacks. FAO has moved all its experts out of central Mozambique. Foreign aid personnel who have agreed to remain at work in that region are now escorted by armed guards for protection against attack.

Mozambican authorities are clearly worried by the events in the worsening Rhodesian situation, but they show no signs of lessening their support for the black nationalist guerrilla cause in Rhodesia.

A conference of nonaligned countries, being held here this week partly as a show of Third World solidarity with Mozambique, is a morale booster, even if it fails to produce much financial or material support for this hardest-hit of the five "frontline states."

The Soviet Union, which is not a member of the nonaligned movement, provides most of Mozam-

bique's military hardware now. It recently stepped up supplies to help improve this country's meager defense capability.

Mozambique has had to increase defense spending by more than 90 percent in the last year. It now devotes 30 percent of its total budget, or about \$110 million, to military and security forces. For a country earning less than \$200 million a year from its mostly agricultural exports, this is a huge sum to have to commit to defense — more than it can devote to health and education combined.

The extent of the damage caused by the Rhodesian attacks is difficult to measure. The incomplete picture that a visitor gets from government communiques and independent accounts of the situation in central and northwestern Mozambique is that the Rhodesians are out to wreck the already fragile economy, and if possible bring down the Machel government.

This apparent objective differs distinctly from the goal of Rhodesia's raids in Zambia. While the Rhodesians have repeatedly bombed and occupied nationalist guerrilla camps there since October, they have not sought to cripple the Zambian economy or hit civilian targets. Nor have they tried to arouse opposition against Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

## Key Bridge Cut

The kind of Rhodesian attacks being carried out against Mozambique include the following, as related by the Defense Ministry in a communiqué on Jan. 6 and in other accounts given here of recent incidents in central and northwestern Mozambique.

• A commando unit of eight Rhodesian soldiers, including six whites, blew up a railway bridge near the Malawi border in northwestern Mozambique, killing three of a train's crew and sending a locomotive plunging off the bridge with four freight cars.

• Rhodesian planes dropped bombs on a Mozambique Army training camp at Doondo, outside Beira, killing an unknown number of recruits lined up on a parade ground.

• A rocket attack on a convoy of 14 civilian trucks traveling near Tete killed or injured scores of persons early this month.

## Misuse of Firm's Funds Charged

# Suit Against Henry Ford Elaborates on Allegations

By Nicholas M. Horrock

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT) — In the latest round of a running court fight, dissident shareholders in the Ford Motor Co. charged yesterday that Henry Ford 2d had improperly diverted corporate funds to pay for political dinners and a host of personal expenses.

These expenditures were alleged to have included an opulent office, sauna and gym facilities as well as private plane trips and other favors for family and friends.

A group of stockholders, whose lawyer is Roy Cohn, used a response to legal "interrogatories" posed by the Ford corporation to level the new charges of misuse of company funds against Mr. Ford, who is the chairman, and several other directors. The document was filed in State Supreme Court in Manhattan as part of a stockholder suit asking \$50 million in damages.

In May, Mr. Ford took the floor at a meeting of stockholders to label similar allegations as "blatantly untrue and so completely unwarranted by the facts that I felt I had no other course but to speak out."

## Copies to Lawyers

Theodore Mecke Jr., a spokesman for the company, confirmed that Ford lawyers in New York had received copies of the new charges, but he said that they had not had time to review the allegations and prepare a response. He said that no copy of the new allegations had been delivered to Ford headquarters in Detroit.

Jerome Shapiro, one of the lawyers who represents the company, said that he had received a copy very late in the day and that any comment would be "inappropriate" until he and his clients had an opportunity to study the answers.

According to the shareholders, Mr. Ford directed that \$300,000 in corporate funds be used to entertain 32 state governors at a party at his mother's home in New York in connection with the 1977 National Governors Conference. The allegation, if substantiated, would raise questions of whether the party was an attempt by Ford Motor Co. to lobby the governors and also whether the company deducted the funds on tax returns as a business expense.

Further, the document charged, Mr. Ford used a secret Liechtenstein trust arrangement to "conceal money from illegal sources" — a \$750,000 payment from the Canteen Corp., without reporting it as part of Ford funds.

The stockholders also charged

that Ford had used his company's aircraft, limousines and employees to perform personal services for his family and friends. It was alleged, for instance, that company aircraft carried a fireplace for Kathleen Duross, who is identified as a close friend, transported his mother's dogs and made regular runs to carry champagne, caviar and other wines and fine foods from place to place for Mr. Ford's use. The document charged that Mr. Ford once ordered a plane to land, at a cost of \$6,000, to pick up a pack of cigarettes for one of his passengers.

## 'Afternoon Rest'

It also contended that, for his own comfort, he ordered multimillion-dollar items built into the new Ford headquarters at Renaissance Plaza in Detroit, including a \$2.7-million winding staircase to give access from his private dining room to a "suite kept available for his afternoon rest." It also charged that Mr. Ford had understated the sum that his company has put into the central Detroit development by \$130 million.

The suit charged that at Ford's present headquarters, "through an illegal and improper use of corporate assets," Mr. Ford maintains a sauna bath at the cost of \$250,000, a private gym with a full-time masseuse and a private dining room where it costs \$200 a person to serve lunch.

The legal document was filed in the court of Judge Arnold Friedman and delivered to company lawyers at the same time.

## Earlier Charges

The filing, more than 100 pages long, also elaborated on earlier charges made against Mr. Ford's direction of the corporation. It identified Indonesian Lt. Gen. Ibnu Sutomo as the official to whom Ford Motor Co. allegedly agreed to pay a \$30-million contract. The Department of Justice has been investigating this charge for nearly a year and is expected to conduct grand jury hearings soon on the allegation.

The bulk of the document was devoted to legal jousting over whether Mr. Cohn's clients could be compelled to answer the questions by the company lawyers. But in some of the responses, Mr. Cohn's firm chose to make the documents depicted Mr. Ford as a man unaccustomed to differentiating between his personal wealth and money of the company.

The filing also charges that when Mr. Ford stays at his home in London, on personal travel, he "unreasonably bills the company \$300 for every night." It asserted that Mr. Ford had caused the company to buy an additional house in London for \$10 million that "serves no useful purpose."



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### MEMORIAL NOTICE

MEMORIAL SERVICE for the late JOHN GARRATT 12 noon Friday 2 February The American Cathedral 23 Ave. George V Paris 8



## Ricci Will Feature Suits, New Setting

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 31 (IHT) — Robert Ricci, owner of the 47-year-old fashion house of Nina Ricci and a of four world-famous per-  
sones, has had the same dream for  
past 20 years. It has cost him  
more than \$7 million to make it  
true, but he will be a happy  
fulfilled man when he shows  
new summer collection Friday  
he most elegant setting Paris has  
offer.

After a long shopping period for  
right place to relocate, he set-  
tled on the former Kodak build-  
ing, from Dior on the fashion-  
sious Avenue Montaigne. He  
was lucky enough to acquire  
eight-story building just behind  
nine workrooms, the personnel  
his perfume operation, and a  
Ay-to-wear boutique, so the Ricci-  
empire will be a coordinated unit  
be heart of the fashion capital.  
A keeping with the new setting,  
review of Ricci's summer fash-  
collection, held the night before  
Paris fashion week started, was  
social event. Many of the new-  
ies, like the peplum suit with  
jacket that doubles as a blouse,  
his debut there.

## usband, 22, ife, 78, Mark it Anniversary

HATSWORTH, Calif., Jan. 31  
His parents were vehemently  
nt it. Some of his friends  
t approve. And British author-  
wouldn't allow it.  
ut 22-year-old Mark Goodman  
t ahead with his plans to marry  
woman he loved — his 78-year-  
step-grandmother, Ray. The  
le celebrated their first wed-  
nniversary and Goodman has  
egrets.  
Life is just one happy event," he  
Added the happy bride: "It's  
great and it's getting better all  
ime."  
oodman said he and his wife  
not worried about what others  
y think of their marriage. He  
tly told an interviewer.  
Everybody, once they have  
e to know us, sees that we are  
ifferent, even though our ages  
50 years apart. Society puts a  
eter around marriage, but  
t does age have to do with it? It  
nothing to do with love.

© Los Angeles Times

## Opera

## Stravinsky's 'Rake' Gets Vorthy E. Berlin Staging

By Paul Moor

RLIN, Jan. 31 (IHT) — The  
new production of Igor Stra-  
vinsky's last full-fledged opera,  
"The Rake's Progress," at the  
ische Oper marks the debut in  
house of three impressive  
g artists — Jiri Belohlavek as  
ector, Friedo Solter as direc-  
tor and Lothar Scharsich as set  
ner. Together with Eleonore  
er as costume designer, Dieter  
isel as trainer of the chorus,  
Heinz Kretzschmann as chore-  
phic consultant, they have put  
out a production worthy of  
house's standing in the field of  
rically legitimate opera. If the  
ing fails to satisfy fully, on  
place the blame squarely on  
librettists, W.H. Auden and  
ter Kallman, for their text,  
on Stravinsky himself for what  
ade of it — or failed to —  
annot recall any other Stravi-  
opera production in the history  
ast Germany. Not too many  
ago, the German State  
a's Austrian Generalmusik-  
tor, Otmur Suitner, caused  
thing of a sensation by con-  
ing "The Rite of Spring" in  
Berlin at a time when the mask-  
of Soviet musical policy still  
dn't touch Stravinsky with a  
e pole.

## Fills Gap

uch official strictures have been  
ted substantially, not only in  
ow but also in East Berlin. A  
rd shop on Unter den Linden  
nd the Komische Oper displays  
East German recording of Al-  
Berg's "Wozzeck," complete.  
Theo Adam in the title role —  
unkable only a few years ago,  
travinsky opera in the Kom-  
e Oper's repertoire fills a gap,  
one would welcome it for that  
on alone.

One welcomes it also for some  
first-rate performances. The rake of  
the title provides the biggest oppor-  
tunity in a long time for John  
Moulson, the Georgia tenor who  
for many years has contributed im-  
portantly to productions in this  
house. He overcomes some unfor-  
tunate wigs and simple-minded  
staging in the opening scene to  
scale considerable heights in a long  
and taxing role. The final scene,  
in Bedlam, provides him with lyrical,  
touching material of which he  
makes the most.

Jana Smilkova, who scored a  
success in this house last year as  
Madama Butterfly, sings Anne, and  
she brings to the part all the sweet-  
ness and ingenuousness it  
demands. George Ionescu, as Nick  
Shadow, and Nelly Boshkova, as  
the bearded lady Baba the Turk,  
also turn in strong performances.

Ruth Schob-Lipka makes much  
of the role of the brothel-keeper,  
and one upstage cross she makes,  
prancing and flapping her volumi-  
nous black costume like some great  
vulture closing in on its prey, will  
remain vivid in memory. Herbert  
Roessler as Anne's father and  
Hanns Nocker as the auctioneer  
contribute vocally and dramatically  
expert vignettes.

Although everyone tries hard,  
they simply cannot make enough of  
Fritz Schroeder's translation under-  
standable. If they did, the perfor-  
mance would have considerably  
more impact. Stravinsky, though,  
stacked the cards against them in  
the way he set the libretto to begin  
with.

Sad to say, he wrote, when you  
come right down to it, a trivial  
opera. If all these talented people  
fail really to save it, their praise-  
worthy attempts combine to make  
a worthwhile evening nonetheless.



Pipart ensemble for Ricci.

an and the moon woman framed at  
the entrance door; the gold doves  
on a wall, like those on the bottle  
stopper of his most popular per-  
fume, L'Air du Temps; and the  
sliding storage cabinets for access-  
ories in the models' dressing room  
that can be pushed together and  
locked when a fashion show is over.  
The peachy-pink color continues  
on the second floor, which has the  
same carpet and peach-colored  
suede walls. A big room with floor-  
to-ceiling windows has been set  
aside for fashion shows. Next to it  
is a fitting room for princesses  
only, although if there aren't any  
present, it's possible that coun-  
tesses or even vicountesses  
may be allowed to try on clothes  
there.

The upper floors are for offices,  
and one of them will contain  
Pipart's studio and the workroom  
that turns out his original creations.  
Everything is carried out with same  
elegance and care for detail.

The story seems to have a Cin-  
derella quality. For 20 years Robert  
Ricci has maintained his fashion  
modestly in an area that was hard  
to reach and totally unglamorous.  
Now he is bursting into full bloom  
just as some of the established  
names are beginning to look seedy.  
He may well be responsible for a  
renaissance of decorating in the  
Paris couture.

## On the Arts Agenda

The Philharmonia Orchestra under  
Andrew Davis is presenting a  
series of concerts devoted to Ed-  
ward Elgar at Royal Festival Hall  
in London, including the Cello  
Concerto, with Paul Tortelier as so-  
loist (Feb. 1 and 4), Symphony No.  
1 (Feb. 1), the "Enigma" Variations  
and "The Music Makers" with Al-  
fred Hodgson and the Philhar-  
monia Chorus (Feb. 4), and "Serenade  
for Strings," "Sea Pictures" and  
Symphony No. 2 (Feb. 6). On Feb.  
11 in Queen Elizabeth Hall, Davis  
will be the pianist with the Philhar-  
monia Ensemble in a program of  
chamber music, including the E-min-  
or Violin Sonata, the E-minor  
String Quartet and the Piano Quintet  
in A.

The violinist Henryk Szeryng  
will give what is believed to be the  
first performance in France of Lou-  
is Spohr's Concerto in G for violin  
and harp Feb. 4 (at 5:45 p.m.) at  
the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in  
Paris with the Pasdeloup Orchestra  
under Gerard Devos, and Celia  
Mertens as harp soloist. Also on  
the program are Bach's Concerto in  
E and the Brahms Violin Concerto,  
both with Szeryng as soloist.

Stephen Robert Kleiman will  
conduct the Ensemble 2E 2M Feb.  
6 at the American Center for Stu-  
dents and Artists in Paris (261  
Boulevard Raspail) in a program  
that will include two first perfor-  
mances — Kleiman's "Landor's  
Cottage II" with Jean Koerner as  
piano soloist, and Griffith Rose's  
"The Mikado" with soprano Irene  
Jarsky. Other works will be George  
Rochberg's "Blake Songs," Edith  
Lejer's "Espaces Nocturnes" and  
Stravinsky's Septet.

Margaret Price will sing the title  
role in a new production of Bel-  
li's "Norma" that will have its first  
performance Feb. 7 at the Zurich  
Opera. Nello Santi will conduct,  
marking his 20th anniversary with  
the Zurich company, the staging  
will be by Claus Helmut Drese and  
Pet Halmen is the designer. Agnes  
Baltsa will sing Adalgisa, Bruno  
Prevedi is Pollione and Matti Sal-  
minen is Orovoso. Other perfor-  
mances are scheduled for Feb. 11,  
16, 22, 25 and March 2 and 11.

## Rights

## 'Champion Letter-Writer' Fights for Americans Abroad

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — Phyllis Michaux  
has been an American in Paris  
for more than 30 years. She is living  
proof, to paraphrase an old saying,  
that "you can take the girl out of  
the States, but you can't take the  
States out of the girl."

She first saw France as a member  
of the U.S. Women's Army Corps  
in 1946 and later married a French-  
man; their two children are French  
citizens. But "after 30 years here,"  
says Mrs. Michaux, "I still feel like  
a foreigner. And I would prefer to  
be over there [in the United  
States]."

Mrs. Michaux, 56, was one of the  
first activists on behalf of Ameri-  
cans living abroad. She is a founder  
and vice president of the Associa-  
tion of Americans Resident Over-  
seas and handles citizenship issues  
for it. AARO now has 600 mem-  
bers, an office in Paris and a per-  
manent lobbyist in Washington.  
The movement gained momentum  
last year, when Congress passed  
bills on tax liability, voting rights  
and citizenship requirements af-  
fecting Americans abroad.

Mrs. Michaux is also active in  
the Democratic Party, heads a  
fund-raising campaign for the  
United Service Organizations  
(USO) and is writing a book on the  
movement for overseas Americans'  
rights. Lastly, she is, by her own  
admission, a "champion letter-  
writer" to newspapers and U.S.  
congressmen. "I'm busy, I tell  
you."

But although Mrs. Michaux is  
proud that battles have been won

in the past year, she says more must  
be waged. "Our efforts will now be  
to get Congress to understand that  
expatriates are not 'ex-patriots,'" she  
says, impatiently stamping out a  
Marlboro. "Living overseas must  
be recognized as a state of being."

## Not Recent

Mrs. Michaux's involvement in  
rights for Americans abroad is not  
recent. It began in 1961.

"There were few Americans here  
in those days," Mrs. Michaux  
recalls. "But I became aware then  
that there were these nationality  
laws." For example, an American  
born abroad with only one Ameri-  
can parent was required to spend  
five years in the United States be-  
tween the ages of 14 or 28 or lose  
U.S. citizenship.

Mrs. Michaux formed the Asso-  
ciation of American Wives of Euro-  
peans. In 1969, it filed a friend-of-  
the-court brief on behalf of Aldo  
Bellei, an American born in Italy  
who was contesting the residency  
requirement. Mr. Bellei lost in the  
U.S. Supreme Court in 1971, but  
Congress eventually reduced the re-  
sidency requirement to two years  
and last year eliminated it.

## Voting Rights

Before that, however, Mrs.  
Michaux's children lost their U.S.  
citizenship because they could not  
for financial and family reasons, go  
to the United States for two years.

In 1973, Mrs. Michaux and sev-  
eral other Americans in Paris  
founded AARO, an umbrella or-  
ganization to fight for voting and



Lobbyist Phyllis Michaux

citizenship rights, tax equality and  
Medicare for Americans abroad.

In 1975, AARO lobbied success-  
fully for a bill that gave Americans  
abroad the right to vote in federal  
elections. In 1978, the group won  
additional voting-rights legislation  
that enabled Americans abroad to  
participate in national elections  
without incurring local, state or  
federal tax liability.

AARO also was behind the cam-  
paign to eliminate the residency re-  
quirement for U.S. citizens born  
abroad and to change the tax-law  
provisions for Americans abroad.  
A Medicare bill with provisions for

Americans abroad passed the  
House but not the Senate.

This year, AARO hopes to revive  
the Medicare bill. The organization  
will submit its own cost-of-living  
tables for U.S. Treasury Depart-  
ment consideration in drafting tax  
tables for citizens abroad. AARO  
also will push for a liaison office in  
Congress representing Americans  
abroad.

"It's taken 25 years for the  
American corps overseas to realize  
they are an American corps," Mrs.  
Michaux says. "It will probably  
take another decade for Congress  
to realize this. There's an 18th-cen-  
tury attitude that Americans who  
go abroad are suspicious. It's the  
other side of the coin to the Ameri-  
cans which opened its doors to the  
immigrants."

Mrs. Michaux says a congress-  
sional liaison office could deal with  
the overall image problem of citi-  
zens abroad. And there is an image  
problem: Americans overseas are  
so low on the totem pole, says Mrs.  
Michaux, there are not even accu-  
rate statistics on their number.

## 'Unfair' Laws

But this is minor. There are still  
"unfair" laws on the books, she  
says. A U.S. citizen who was born  
abroad of only one American par-  
ent cannot, under the Nationality  
Act of 1952, transmit U.S. citi-  
zenship to offspring unless the parent  
has spent 10 years in the United  
States between the ages of 14 and  
28.

"Many American businessmen  
abroad do not realize that they are

jeopardizing the U.S. citizenship of  
their grandchildren," says Mrs.  
Michaux. "The U.S. has been send-  
ing businessmen abroad for 30  
years. But they're saying, 'If you  
marry a foreigner, we don't want  
your children.'"

Mrs. Michaux snaps up every oc-  
casion to sound off on this issue.  
She keeps copies of all her pub-  
lished letters in a scrapbook.

When French President Valery  
Giscard d'Estaing addressed the  
overseas French, extolling their vir-  
tues, Mrs. Michaux wrote to this  
newspaper quoting the French  
president and urging Americans  
here to write their congressmen  
about it.

And when U.S. Sen. Abraham  
Ribicoff, D-Conn., on a trip to the  
Soviet Union, expressed concern  
for Soviet citizens, Mrs. Michaux  
wrote that Congress should be  
more interested in the citizenship  
problems of Americans. As a result,  
Mrs. Michaux received about 10  
letters from Americans overseas  
with citizenship problems. She  
plans to forward the letters to Con-  
gress.

One American man, married to a  
Dutch woman, wrote that his  
daughter was stateless because of a  
quirk in Dutch and U.S. laws. Her  
UN passport reads "political  
refugee."

Mrs. Michaux, who lives in  
Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche, near Paris,  
and whose children work in France,  
is emotional about being an Ameri-  
can. "They say a country is a piece  
of land," she says, "but it is also its  
people. I am a piece of America."

## We fly the world the way the world wants to fly.

Every day we fly the  
world.

We take Germans to  
America and Italians to  
the Middle East and  
beyond. We take tourists  
from Australia to the  
American West. Busi-  
ness travelers from  
London to Frankfurt.  
We take Texas oil people  
to the oil capitals of the  
world. All on the world's  
largest fleet of 747s and  
747SPs.

And because we  
have a whole world to  
fly, we have a good idea  
what the world wants  
from an airline.

They want atten-  
tion. And they want to  
be left alone. They want  
to put their trust in long  
experience. And they  
want a lot of new ideas.

They want an air-  
line committed to mak-  
ing air travel available  
to everyone.

And they want an  
airline that stays great  
by knowing how to get  
better.

See your Travel  
Agent, and suggest  
Pan Am, the airline that  
flies to seventy-one cities  
in forty-seven countries  
around the world. Every  
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Collection printemps-été

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## Britain on Strike

Britain is currently illustrating, in an advanced form, the dilemma that inflation imposes upon democracy. The strikes this winter are attempts by working people to establish very large wage increases that would be, of course, extremely damaging to the national economy. But the raise in wages that is bad for the country as a whole is good for the individual worker, who fears being left behind by everyone else. Behavior that is irrational for society as a whole becomes entirely rational for each of the people who comprise it. Politics is the art of bringing people's own interests into line with those of the larger community. The process isn't working very effectively in the United States, to judge by the tepid public reception to Mr. Carter's anti-inflation exhortations. But in Britain, it is working spectacularly badly.

Shortages of food and other necessities have begun to appear here and there. These strikes are the most severe challenge to a British government since the similar outburst in the winter of 1974 that drove the Conservatives, under Edward Heath, out of office. By the spring of the following year a tide of reckless wage settlements had run the inflation up to an annual rate of nearly 30 percent, and the economy fell into a harsh recession. The new Labor government under James Callaghan was then able to draw the unions and the whole country into a remarkably disciplined series of wage agreements — for a time. But as the inflation rate came down, the discipline began to fray. Prices in Britain last year rose only 8 percent — less than they did in the United States — and British work-

ers decided, evidently, that the danger was past and they had been reasonable long enough.

Now the government is threatening to meet tremendous wage increases with equally tremendous income-tax increases. That's a brave response for a government that has only a minority of the seats in Parliament, and is moving toward an election in, presumably, the spring. But it has few other weapons, beyond the unappealing last resort of using troops to break strikes.

The British case is peculiar in some respects. The labor movement is fragmented beyond description, giving it a high susceptibility to wage competition among small and ingrown unions. The law does not provide the kind of sanctions against wildcatting and secondary boycotting that prevail in the United States. There is talk in Britain of new labor legislation. But that will depend on the parties' sense of public attitudes, and whether the voters are, indeed, getting fed up. The Conservatives assume that, if the turmoil continues, it will eventually produce a strong majority in favor of severe restrictions. Perhaps they are right. Some kinds of national misfortunes draw people together. But inflation usually seems to work the other way, eroding political power and driving people apart in pursuit of their separate interests. The present pattern of strikes, leaderless and disorganized but highly effective, is uniquely British. But unfortunately, the causes — low growth and high inflation — are not.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Pope and 'Liberation Theology'

No event of Pope John Paul II's brief reign so far aroused more anticipation than the speech he gave Sunday to the Latin American bishops. He addressed himself to the basic and divisive question of the proper role of the church and its priests in working to end social and political injustice.

The speculation about his position ended with the speech. He offered compassion for the poor and dispossessed, but he rejected political involvement, let alone action, by the church. The church's mission, he said, "is religious and not social and political." He spoke out flatly against the concept of "liberation theology," which holds that Scripture justifies political action. He called for preaching, for evangelism, for the education of "leaders of the peoples" toward "a more just and equitable distribution of goods" — but along the church's traditional paths.

It was a disappointing speech. A group of priests has announced its disagreement with this message. Prayer alone, they say, is not enough. The clergy must do more than create a spiritual climate for social reform. The pope's stand directly contradicts that taken at the Latin American bishops' conference in Medellin 10 years ago, which gave impetus to a decade of activism by the Catholic clergy. It is not that the pope has neglected to speak

for the poor: In a sermon earlier in his trip, he called for the establishment of a society in which "no longer will there be systems that permit the exploitation of man by man or by the state." But at Puebla he made it clear that priestly activity is the wrong road to this goal.

Some advocates of "liberation theology" have indeed embraced violence, joining guerrilla movements. But more have expressed their convictions peacefully. In Honduras, priests helped to found the National Peasant Union, a force for land reform; in Ecuador, priests organized Indian cooperatives; in Brazil, Chile and El Salvador they have spoken out forcefully against violations of civil rights by the ruling regimes.

Now the pope seems to be saying they must confine themselves to the pulpit and the altar. In many Latin American countries, the church, as the only relatively independent institution to withstand the spread of repression, must maintain a delicate balance to survive. But some in the church are asking how priests can minister to the spiritual needs of their deprived and neglected people without somehow working to alleviate the conditions that oppress them. It's a good question.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Practical People

During the "Great Leap Forward" Peking put its money on a kind of primitive autarchy. Then the dreamers were ousted by realists, only to be replaced by the Cultural Revolution. This in turn was followed by a phase of moderation, which was succeeded by the extremism and chauvinism of the "Gang of Four." Finally, Teng's pragmatism triumphed — for the time being. When dealing with a huge, ancient and highly individual civilization capable of defying its leaders one day and vilifying them the next, waves of enthusiasm or the reverse are no good basis for constructive policies. Perhaps it is fortunate that in the final analysis, the Chinese are a practical people.

From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### 'Holocaust' in Germany

On balance, the German popular reaction to the showing of "Holocaust" has been reassuring. There was much heart-searching among West Germany's television moguls over their decision to show the film to German audiences. . . . Already it is clear from the massive audiences, the thousands of phone calls and the flood of mail to newspapers that "Holocaust" is the prime topic of discussion throughout the land. Millions of Germans, including some in the East who can tune into the West, were deeply moved: some to tears, some to anger, some to incredulity. For all its faults, the film, with its human focus, is more compelling than a spate of books and documentaries.

It is surely healthy that Germans should

confront the horrors of this 12-year Dark Age in their past. . . . Moreover, it is hypocritical of East Germany's Communist rulers to refuse to pay a pittance compensation to Israel and pretend that only the West Germans need come to terms with the Nazi trauma. For a trauma it is and a trauma it will long remain, for Germans as much as Israelis. How can a nation which produced Goethe and Beethoven ever come to terms with the fact that it also created Himmler, Heydrich and Auschwitz, the ultimate nadir of human history? But the Germans are sadder, wiser and all the more determined to insure that such an aberration will never recur.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### Dissolving Italy

After a year which was loud with the sound of gunfire in the streets, the Italian government, dominated by the Christian Democrats, has dissolved pathetically into impotence. The Communists have withdrawn their essential support because Premier Andreotti made too few concessions to his allies on the left. As Mr. Andreotti must have known, his main Communist ally, Mr. Berlinguer, could not afford to continue to support the class enemy unless the enemy was prepared to endorse at least some Communist policies. In practice and over a period of nearly 12 months, Communist policies have not prevailed and — what is even worse from Mr. Berlinguer's point of view — have been seen not to prevail.

— From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 1, 1904

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Inquirer commented in an editorial: "The Germans are just making the disagreeable discovery that they will not be exempt from troubles which the other Great Powers have faced now that they have taken it upon themselves to have possession of colonies. However, although their possession entails a struggle, it is one that can only have one outcome. The Germans are sending out reinforcements in great strength and will eventually put the insurrection down, but the cost to them in life and money is going to be considerable."

### Fifty Years Ago

February 1, 1929

PARIS — Those nations of the world which today are squabbling over naval supremacy would do well to start limiting aerial fighting equipment, the most dangerous modern war instrument, Mr. Pierre Flandin, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, said yesterday. "No force carries a greater threat to world peace than does aviation. If we do not set limits, our present military expenditures will be nothing in comparison to expenditures upon aviation. Aerial and chemical war are two terrible dangers for civilization," he added.



'Ah, Yes — You, Too, Have Many Posters'

## Breaking Up Torture's Empire

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The peasant leader was hung for over two days in a refrigerated room with a group of corpses alongside, constantly bombarded by loud voices telling him if he didn't denounce his friends he would stay there till he died. A woman was suspended by her knees, a piece of cotton stuffed in her nostrils, and water dripped from an eyedropper on the cotton until she nearly drowned.

These contemporary stories are not uncommon. In fact, in our lifetime they have become commoner, for after a long period of decline, torture is again on the increase. The medieval torture chamber so gruesomely described by Victor Hugo in his "Hunchback of Notre Dame," once considered an anachronism, is now very much part of the apparatus of 20th-century technological society.

Why this should be so is a matter of debate. Part of it is the legacy of the breakup of empire. A multitude of new power centers have sprung up as the great empires have receded to home base. In their place are small elites vulnerable to the political winds of change who need the weapon of intimidation to keep their charges in place. This is not the whole story. The colonial powers, when pushed, used torture themselves — the French in Algeria, the Belgians in the Congo and the British in Kenya.

### UN Meeting

Torture, so repulsive, so misused, an instrument more often wielded as a means of political intimidation than as a way of gaining knowledge of crime, murder or terrorism, should be outlawed by an international convention. This is the thrust of a Swedish-drafted convention against torture to be discussed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights at its meeting in Geneva on Monday.

But is a convention necessary? Torture is already prohibited under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and under the European Convention and Inter-American Convention on Human Rights. The UN General Assembly, with no one calling nay, has adopted a declaration against torture.

There is a good answer to the question. There is nothing on the world statute book yet which imposes specific legally binding obligations on states, apart from the European convention, which is limited in its geographic application. A UN convention on the lines of the

Swedish proposal would make the implementation of the rule of law a matter of wider international concern. It would provide the authority for bypassing Article 2 of the Charter of the UN, which prohibits nations from interfering in "matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of other states. And perhaps most important of all, it would give human-rights activists in a state that practices torture some point of reference to which they could work.

### Jurisdiction

The International Association of Penal Law has produced a version of the torture convention which goes even further than the Swedish draft. It would extend the jurisdiction to try a torture offense to countries other than where the crime was committed. So if, for example, a Brazilian police official involved in torture in Sao Paulo went to New York, he could be arrested and tried there and then.

But who will sign a document that would allow international bureaucrats such a long length of rope to pry and interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign nations? What kinds of courts will try torturers? How will defense lawyers be appointed? Who will be the judges? The reservations pour out.

In fact, there is already a useful working model that the UN could buy off the shelf and adapt. It is the Geneva Convention, which singles out certain war crimes as international crimes.

### A Precedent

To persuade all the countries of the world to turn their back on torture will be a long tough haul. But we should remember the Red Cross Convention, which began with only 11 signatories and now has 140. We should observe the recent changes in China, where the government, once so secretive, is now prepared to admit openly that it has done wrong. The recent report on torture and false imprisonment in China published by Amnesty International observed that "We are not dealing with a situation where the government says one thing and the prisoners say another."

And we should note, too, the rapid changes that have taken place in Europe in the last few decades. Torture has been used in recent times in Greece, Spain, Portugal and many Eastern European countries. It is now fair to say that European countries no longer use tor-

ture — although psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union and the interrogation techniques used by the British Army in Ulster (abandoned as recently as 1975) come near to it.

"Men are born free, but are everywhere in chains," wrote Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Is it not time that protection against torture became part of man's birthright?

## Blumenthal Learns The Press Game

By Charles B. Seib

WASHINGTON — We of the press like to see ourselves as neutral informers, the open line between the power structure and the public. Our prime duty, we say, is to relay what you need to know in order to function as a citizen in a democracy.

Ideally, we should have no more influence on events than a satellite has on the world it watches. But it doesn't work that way. In reporting the action, the press inevitably becomes part of it.

An insider's view of the press' role in the operation of government is provided in the current issue of Fortune magazine by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal. In "Candid Reflections of a Businessman in Washington," Blumenthal describes the multiple rude awakenings a corporate executive experiences when he takes a high federal job.

### Feels Ill-Used

Washington life and work is vastly complicated, in Blumenthal's view, by the interplay of appearance and reality. In business, he says, the bottom line — the one that shows profit or loss — is what counts. But in government, the big thing is appearance, which frequently wins out over reality. And he sees the press as the ground on which that battle is fought.

It is clear that Blumenthal feels he has been ill-used by the press on occasion. His prime example of a victory of appearance over reality was the reporting on his role in the brief career and unimpressive demise of President Carter's \$50 tax-rebate scheme.

He says that, privately, he was a leader, if not the leader, in efforts to convince the president that the rebate should be dropped. But as a member of the team, he felt he had to support the plan publicly as long as the president was for it.

Thus, just hours before the plan was killed — and shortly after a White House meeting at which he urged that it be killed — he defended rebates in a speech at a National Press Club luncheon.

When the president's change of position was disclosed, "the newspapers reported that he had pulled the rug out from under me, and many of them implied that I had no influence, that I didn't know what I was talking about."

### Paid the Price

His implication is that somehow the press did him dirt. But he doesn't suggest what he thinks it should have done.

The fact is, for reasons he considered proper and honorable, he defended something he didn't believe in. The press reported it and

in the end he paid the price. Perhaps the press should have been aware of the double role he was playing and disclosed it. But I don't think that would have made him any happier.

Some of Blumenthal's comments sound a little too naive to be true. For example: "Suddenly, when I say I think interest rates will rise, or I think the stock market will rise or fall, that's in every newspaper. Your word suddenly becomes important, and nobody is more surprised than you are because you know you don't know that much more than you did before."

It is hard to believe that a man savvy enough to have served as chief executive of the huge Bendis Corp. would be surprised to find that what he had to say as Treasury secretary about interest rates or the market was considered of public interest.

By the same token, it should have been no surprise to him to learn that "the media tend to look for mistakes, because mistakes are more interesting than normal progress." That's the way it is, for good or ill. News is the exceptional, not the usual. The media do zero in on mistakes, inconsistencies, misbehavior and deception. Any newcomer to Washington who is not aware of it soon will be.

### Nostalgic

Throughout his "reflections," Blumenthal spoke more in sorrow than in anger. He wasn't condemning the press or the other aspects of Washington life he found burdensome. He was reflecting on the bureaucratic ineptness, the publicity-hungry congressmen. But he clearly felt nostalgia for the days when he could operate with the firm authority of a corporate boss and without the public attention the press focuses on high officials.

Despite the difficulties, Blumenthal says he is glad he came to town. He likes being at the center of the process "and helping to make the kind of system of government work that I believe to be the best." He urges other businessmen to come and experience "the thrill of serving your country in a tough job."

What's more, he is learning Washington's strange ways. As he puts it, "You have to learn to become one of a large number of players in a floating crap game, rather than the leader of a well-organized casino."

Among the things he has learned, he says, is "how you mobilize the press." So watch out, you reporters on the financial beats. The secretary says he now knows how to play the game, and he sounds eager for another hand.

## When Strangers Meet

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — If the United States and China are to work together for that new "world order," they both say they want, they are going to have to do a lot better than President Carter and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping did in their first meeting here in Washington.

They made some progress, not much but some. For the first time after over 30 years of separation between their two capitals, the leaders of these countries talked as equals, and also analyzed their common problems in the world, but not very much about their major differences with regard to the Soviet Union.

### Teng Interview

They agreed on certain bilateral arrangements to cooperate in the field of science and technology, in the developments of high-energy projects, in the exchange of students, professors, journalists, and other cultural projects.

But essentially, and not surprisingly, this was a meeting of strangers, with different histories and assumptions, and their meeting started under awkward circumstances. Teng gave an interview to the editor in chief of Time magazine, Hedley Donovan, which said more for the enterprise of Time magazine than for the diplomacy of China and Teng.

Teng argued in this interview, not for cooperation among the major nations for a "world order," but for an anti-Soviet alliance of the United States, China, Europe and Japan. He suggested that the United States and China shared a common destiny and should unite against the Soviet Union, which, he insisted, was trying to dominate the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the critical strategic oil fields and sea routes to the industrial nations of the world.

This troubled Carter and the State Department, but what infuriated them was Teng's support for the people in the United States who oppose the Carter administration's policy of signing a second strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union. This seemed to officials here an interference in the internal affairs of the United States — especially when he sided with the retired U.S. generals and admirals who oppose the SALT II agreements.

### 'Strategic Retreat'

And when Teng suggested that the Soviet Union was a "hotbed of war," whose military strength "may surpass that of the United States in the near future" — since the United States was in "strategic retreat" — Carter and his aides began to wonder whether this Teng mission was really what they had in mind. The Chinese leader moderated

his provocative language after he arrived in Washington. He made no promises, but he took a cautious and peaceable line about the future of Taiwan. In his conversations with the members of the Foreign Relations Committees on Capitol Hill, he avoided the provocative language of the Time magazine interview.

Still, the Teng visit was not exactly what either Washington or Peking hoped it would be. It was an exercise in public relations and propaganda — a struggle within the networks and the newspapers for interviews with the new Chinese leader, which clearly puzzled and irritated Teng and his associates.

Most of the time it was a social rather than a political event which led to silly conflicts about who was to be invited to the White House formal dinner — Nixon, Kissinger and who else? — and who would go to the theatrical gala at the Kennedy Center — an extravaganza financed oddly by the big corporations trying to get into what they assume will be the lucrative China trade of the future.

Teng Hsiao-ping went through all these confrontations with the noisy demonstrators outside the White House, the press, the Congress and all the rest with a kind of calm but puzzled serenity. He will have a reception of his own before he leaves here with a cast of hundreds, eating and drinking under the television lights, sent by satellite to Peking, where the few people with TV sets are bound to be confused.

It is an odd kind of diplomacy, but that's the way it is these days. One wonders what will happen when Carter accepts the deputy premier's invitation to go to Peking later in the year.

What if he criticized Peking's policy toward Moscow, as Teng

criticized Washington's? What if he said publicly that Peking was wrong in carrying on a vendetta with the Soviet Union rather than trying to follow a policy of détente and reducing tensions?

### Polite Hosts

Obviously, Teng and his colleagues would not be amused, but maybe his trip here has changed his approach if not his mind. Most of his hosts here have been very polite, but a few have resented his suggestions that we should be even tougher on the Soviets.

One distinguished American, who went through the Cold War, reminded the Chinese leaders that the United States had organized the NATO alliance that had contained Soviet expansion for over 30 years, and had defended Western Europe, rescued Berlin with the airlift, and faced up to the Russians when they threatened to put nuclear weapons on Cuba.

"I didn't see many Chinese around in these days," he said. "There is no point in identifying him now, but he wasn't invited to the Chinese celebrations in Washington these past few days, and didn't mind."

"It was a good visit," he said, "but we are still strangers — and there's still a long way to go."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## Japan Shift Unlikely On Export Restraints

From Wire Dispatches

TOKYO, Jan. 31 — Some Japanese officials are indicating that diplomatic pressure may force a continuation of the nation's so-called voluntary export restraints imposed last year, although some officials have said they expect the country to drop the curbs after March.

Shiro Miyamoto, an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, has acknowledged that there is a "school of thought" within the ministry that wants to keep the current quantitative restraints to lapse on a number of export products at the end of March (HT, Jan. 21). The curbs, announced last year by former Premier Takeo Fukuda's administration, were originally intended to stave off the current fiscal year.

However, some sources doubt a government will go along with a relaxation. "Regardless of what MITI thinks about this, I personally doubt whether such a proposal could be approved by the cabinet," said Takekazu Sagami, the Finance Ministry's vice minister for international affairs.

Some MITI officials want the limits to lapse because shipments of a number of Japanese goods have dropped below the ceilings imposed by Mr. Fukuda's administration. They are likely to increase sharply during the next fiscal year. Last December, a weighted index of all

exports showed a drop of 4.8 percent from the year-earlier figure, while cars, radios and television sets were down 29.1, 13.9 and 8.5 percent, respectively.

However, last Thursday, Japan reported its trade surplus swelled to a record \$24.7 billion last year from \$17.31 billion in 1977. The surplus, particularly with the United States, has led to continuing efforts by Japan to ease friction with the Carter administration and to appease growing protectionist sentiment in Congress.

The MITI proposal thus will have to be weighed against the risks of incurring criticism from countries such as the United States still faced with large trade deficits with Japan. If the government ends the limits, the move might be done quietly, with the government allowing the current limits to become a dead letter without officially announcing their termination, according to some observers.

Even without any specific advice from the government, leading Japanese manufacturers, who are pressuring for an end to the curbs, have set reduced export goals for this year. Toyota Motor, for instance, expects a 3-percent drop in its overseas car shipments from its 1978 volume, resulting mainly from increased competition from U.S.-made economy cars and the strong yen.

Apparently speaking for the entire auto industry, a Nissan Motor official described the restraints as "redundant."

Meanwhile, Japan's vehicle exports hit a record 4.6 million units in 1978, up 5.7 percent from the previous record of 4.35 million in 1977, despite the yen's appreciation against the dollar which slowed exports in the latter half of the year, the Automobile Manufacturers Association said today.

Vehicle exports in December rose 15.2 percent to 375,604 from 325,984 in November but were off 17.4 percent from December, 1977.

## EEC Proposes Freeze on Prices

BRUSSELS, Jan. 31 (AP) — The Common Market proposed today to freeze farm prices this year, claiming surpluses were increasing and that the growth in production costs had slowed while the income of farmers was rising higher than that of other groups.

Agriculture Commissioner Finn Olaf Gundelach, announcing the proposed price freeze, also proposed that monetary compensatory amounts, used as import taxes or export subsidies in EEC farm trade, should be gradually dismantled.

These MCAs were made necessary by the increasing monetary disorder which threatened to disrupt the EEC's farm policy, based on common prices. France has made the elimination of MCAs a condition for starting the new European monetary system aimed at linking EEC currencies more closely.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Pillsbury-Green Giant Merger Set

Pillsbury's purchase of Green Giant, approved by shareholders of both companies, will create one of the 10 largest U.S. food companies with more than \$1 billion in branded sales of Pillsbury and Green Giant consumer products. The \$165-million deal was given overwhelming approval at special shareholder meetings Tuesday. The closing is expected within 30 days. Pillsbury received more than 1.8 million Green Giant shares from a tender offer made last September when a tentative merger agreement was announced. The stock, 42 percent of Green Giant's total, was purchased at \$37.25 per share. Each remaining share of Green Giant common stock will be traded for 0.8324 of a share of Pillsbury stock. Meanwhile, Pillsbury is also planning to buy Pioneer Food Industries for \$17 a share in cash or stock. Pillsbury will pay cash for up to 45 percent of Pioneer's 1.28 million shares and is offering 0.47387 of a share of its common for each of the remaining Pioneer shares.

### Toray Forecasts Big Improvement

Toray Industries is forecasting a sharp recovery in its consolidated results for fiscal 1978 ending March, with net income estimated at 20 billion yen (about \$100 million) compared with a loss of 3.76 billion yen the previous year. Estimated net sales are expected to reach 500 billion yen, slightly above the 484.36 billion a year earlier. The company says the projected improvement will follow a steady upturn

in the domestic fiber markets, continuing consumer acceptance of expensive products such as man-made suede-like material and silk-touch fabrics and energy savings. Toray's consolidated net profit for the half ended Sept. 30 was 14.64 billion yen compared with a loss of 5.87 billion yen a year earlier.

### Alusuisse Sees Rise in '79 Earnings

Schweizerische Aluminium (Alusuisse) expects this year's earnings will be better than those for 1978. Managing director Paul Mueller, explaining why the company is more optimistic, notes that the industry is helped by the relatively low level of worldwide aluminum stocks. Volume sales at present are fairly good, and production capacities are almost fully employed, he says, adding that the same can be said for the company's chemical subsidiary, Lonza.

### IW Studies Plant in South Korea

Volkswagenwerk is exploring the possibility of establishing a car-assembly plant in South Korea. A spokesman says VW was approached by Hyundai Motor of South Korea about a possible joint venture to assemble VW cars. The spokesman stresses that talks so far have been strictly exploratory and that South Korean press reports claiming that the West German company planned to assemble some 300,000 VWs a year there were "vastly exaggerated." A VW delegation is scheduled to visit South Korea in a few weeks to further investigate the possibilities.

## IBM Attacks Small-Business Market

By Peter J. Schuyten

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT) — International Business Machines announced today two new computers yesterday in what is expected to evolve into a full line of powerful data processing machines and have a significant impact on the small-business portion of the computer market.

Called the 4331 and the 4341 processors by IBM and dubbed the E series on Wall Street, the line is expected to cause other computer manufacturers to reconsider pricing strategy for their own low-end machines, many analysts say.

"There will likely be a recalculation of earnings estimates for other manufacturers, especially in 1980, when IBM is shipping the 4300 series in high volume," predicted John McManus, vice president for research at Shearson Hayden Stone.

Along with the two new processors, which are compatible with the company's 370 line of computers, IBM announced a new disk-type memory unit capable of storing 571.2 million bits of memory, the establishment of a software support center that will provide customers with around-the-clock telephone assistance and what the company calls an "attached" processor — one without memory or input-output channels — to supplement its high-end computer, the 3033 model.

IBM also reduced the prices on

some computers in its 370 line as well as for a number of computer products made by its general systems division, including the System 3.

Despite these product actions, however, it was the introduction of the data processing division's two new processors that caught the attention of the rest of the industry. Moved would be the price-performance of IBM's 370 series of mainframes nearly a decade ago has the industry been in such a state of anticipation — mixed with some anxiety — over just how powerful IBM's new machines were going to be.

Many industry observers said the new machines appear to offer four or five times the computing performance for roughly the same cost as the computers in the 370 line they are designed to replace, the models 115 and 138. Although this is below what some analysts believe would be the price-performance improvement for the E series, it is still enough to make competitors worry.

Some industry observers believe that IBM has been so aggressive in pricing its new computers that profit margins in the rest of the industry are likely to be reduced as companies such as Honeywell, Sperry Rand's Univac division and NCR Corp. seek to match IBM's price-performance capability.

During the last year or so, profit margins in the industry have been exceptionally high. "This will give a little bit of the gravy back to the

users," said William Beckman, an analyst with Bache Halsey.

On the other hand, new industry pricing levels, when they materialize, are expected to stimulate demand for machines in the low end of the mainframe market.

Some industry observers add that the new machines, which will use integrated-circuit memory chips that store 64,000 bits of information, represent a change for IBM to increase its share of the small-business computer market — an area where other companies have done well against giant IBM.

The biggest surprise in yesterday's announcement, in the opinion of many industry analysts, was that IBM did not unbundle, or price separately, its operating software. Instead, the company indicated that starting in 1980 it will begin to charge customers for certain types of software maintenance.

## FASB Plans To Change Rule No. 8

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 31 (AP-DJ) — The Financial Accounting Standards Board said today it plans to make changes in a 1976 rule governing how companies report foreign currency translations and the value of foreign holdings expressed in dollars.

The board members of the private-sector organization that sets U.S. accounting standards indicated after a meeting today they will consider a number of proposed changes, although no timetable has been set.

The rule, statement No. 8, was to bring uniformity to the way companies report foreign-currency transactions and the changing value of their overseas assets expressed in dollars. A key aspect of the rule is that companies must reflect in current profit-and-loss statements any paper gains or losses in foreign holdings resulting from changes in currency values.

Companies, and many accountants as well, have charged that certain provisions of FASB-8 misled investors, ignored the way multinational corporations finance overseas projects, produced accounting results drastically different from true operating results and encouraged businesses to spend money on hedging devices to smooth earnings swings caused solely by accountants.

A recent study found that some companies have shelved investment projects because of the rule. The study also reported several companies have adopted foreign-exchange management practices that may be uneconomical. And some U.S. Treasury officials have voiced concern that the rule may have contributed to the decline of the dollar.

The dollar also rose to 4.2920 French francs from 4.2715, to 843.50 lire from 840.50 and to 202.30 yen from 200.27.

The price of gold closed at \$232.50 an ounce, down from its London afternoon fixing of \$233.70 and its morning fixing level of \$233.05, but still above yesterday's late London level of \$231.85.

## Blumenthal Cautious On IMF Dollar Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (IHT) — Proposals to create a substitution account to sop up excess dollars through the International Monetary Fund merit careful study, U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today.

But, in testimony to the congressional Joint Economic Committee, he said the administration does not "believe the reserve role of the dollar is a major source of current exchange-market difficulties." He also voiced the administration's determination to maintain stability in foreign exchange markets and "prevent any resurgence of the kind of conditions . . . which led to the actions on Nov. 1."

In response to Federal Reserve chairman William Miller's reference to possible import surcharges, Mr. Blumenthal said he believes surcharges would be inflationary, although he added it is difficult to give an opinion on a choice between surcharges and higher interest rates as inflation fighters.

### Unfair Trade Restraint

However, he said the United States faces unfair restraint, particularly in Japan, that contributes to the slide of the dollar. He added that the United States will have difficulty concluding trade negotiations with Japan and other nations if better access mechanisms are not evolved.

Mr. Blumenthal said he supports the Fed's current monetary policies and is encouraged that monetary aggregates are moving downward. He also noted that continued efforts to lower the federal deficit are causing bankers in other countries to tell him they now see daylight for the United States.

Noting that discussions on a substitution account are under way at the IMF, he said that "our objective will not be to resist change, but to ensure that any change be an improvement from our own point of view and that of an open and stable system." It may be that a substitution account is eventually created, he said, but "I would prefer that the U.S. suspend judgment on that matter pending careful study."

He said the administration is not interested in maintaining an artificial role for the dollar and is "quite prepared to contemplate a reduction in its relative role in the international monetary system."

### More 'Carter Dollars'

The country has mobilized most of the \$30 billion in dollar-support funds outlined in the Nov. 1 aid plan, he said, adding a change in tone and expectations of the foreign exchange markets has already become evident.

"I believe we will see increased stability as our determination to persevere becomes more evident," he said. He added the administration expects to borrow more for

foreign currencies this year but has not decided on the details of further issues.

Federal borrowing this year will decline to one-tenth of total credit demands from one-fifth last year and the federal share will decline further in 1980, he predicted.

## Lead Index Off in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — The government reported a mixed bag of economic news today: the index of leading economic indicators — designed to foreshadow coming developments — fell in December for the second month in a row, but new factory orders rose 0.7 percent. At the same time, it reported a sharp rise in farm prices.

The leading index fell 0.5 percent in December following an upward revised 0.5-percent drop in November and a 0.4-percent rise in October, the Commerce Department said. It was the first time the index had declined for more than one month in a row since the three straight declines in May through July, 1977. A three-month decline in the index is considered one indication of a possible recession.

However, new factory orders rose \$944 million to a seasonally adjusted \$138.56 billion in December, following a \$456-million, or 0.3-percent gain in November, the department also reported. New factory orders for 1978 totalled \$1.55 trillion, up 14.4 percent from 1977's \$1.35 trillion.

Factory shipments rose to \$133.77 billion in December from \$132.38 billion in November, while the order backlog increased to \$240.5 billion from \$235.7 billion. The inventory-to-shipping ratio fell to 1.47 in December from 1.49 in November, while the unfilled orders-to-shipping backlog increased to 3.38 months from 3.36 months.

Six of the 10 individual indicators for the lead index available for December declined. The were liquid assets, the average work week, the inverse job-layoff rate, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, the money supply and building permits.

Those components increasing were: the percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries, sensitive prices, common stock prices and new orders for consumer goods. The two indicators not yet available for December were business formation and inventories.

The Agriculture Department reported U.S. farm prices of raw agricultural commodities rose 5 percent during January after a 3-percent rise in December and were up 25 percent from a year earlier.

## Big Board Broadly Lower

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (IHT) — New York Stock Exchange prices fell sharply today in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 12.56 to 839.22. Declining issues led advances 1,024 to 445 as volume rose to 30.33 million shares from 26.91 million yesterday.

During the session, McGraw-Hill's board unanimously rejected an offer of a "friendly" merger from American Express as "not in the best interests of McGraw-Hill and its shareholders." Board chairman Harold McGraw added the company has "budgeted another significant increase in earnings for 1979, which will make it another record year."

American Express said it was disappointed but would leave the offer open until March 1. American Express dropped 1 1/2 to 29 1/2. McGraw-Hill did not trade.

United Technologies said a federal court had ruled in favor of its immediate takeover of Carrier Corp. but ruled it must maintain Carrier as a separate operating unit. United now owns about 47 percent of Carrier.

After the market closed, Stand-

ard Oil of California increased its quarterly dividend to 70 cents a share from 65 cents, payable March 9, to holders of record Feb. 8. It rose 1/4 to 47 1/4.

### GM Sells Frigidaire

General Motors and White Consolidated Industries said they agreed in principle for White to buy GM's Frigidaire appliance business and to continue the Frigidaire product line. Terms were not disclosed. GM said the sale clears the way for multi-million-dollar expansion of its Dayton, Ohio, plant.

Active Exxon lost 1/4 to 51 1/2 even though it raised its quarterly dividend to 90 cents from 85 cents and despite higher December quarter net.

American Stock Exchange prices also fell sharply in moderate trading. The index lost 2.02 to 159.24 and the average price per share fell 16 cents.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat was off 1/4 to 2 cents; corn off 1/4 to 1/2; oats off 1/4 to 1/2; and soybeans off 1/4 to 3/4 cents. Profit-taking and heavy exporter offerings in soybeans reversed early advances and eventually influenced the grains.

## Japan's Output Up 1% in Month

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP-DJ) — Japan's industrial output rose 1 percent in December from the previous month and was up 7.5 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today in a preliminary report.

The index of manufacturing and mining production rose to 127 percent of its 1975 average. The index of manufacturers' shipments fell percent to 124.3, up 5.9 percent in the year earlier. The inventory index was unchanged from the previous month at 102 and was down percent from a year earlier.

Officials said the nation's production gained by an average of 63 percent over the year compared with a 4.1-percent rise in 1977 and a gain of 11.1 percent in 1976.

## Cost of Living Up 1%

WESTBADEN, Jan. 31 (Reuters) — The cost of living in West Germany rose about 1 percent in January and was up 2.8 percent from a year earlier, provisional figures released today show. In December, monthly rise was 0.4 percent, the year-on-year gain was 2.4 percent.

Officials indicated that seasonal factors accounted for the higher rise in the index, especially strong in food and heating oil prices.

## Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

| Allied Chemical |        |        |        | Philip Morris              |        |        |        |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 852.00 | 758.60 | 758.60 | Revenue                    | 1,800  | 1,400  | 1,400  |
| Profits         | 29.60  | 39.10  | 39.10  | Profits                    | 101.56 | 84.21  | 84.21  |
| Share           | 1.04   | 1.39   | 1.39   | Per Share                  | 1.68   | 1.43   | 1.43   |
| American Brands |        |        |        | Squibb                     |        |        |        |
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 3,300  | 2,900  | 2,900  | Revenue                    | 6,600  | 5,200  | 5,200  |
| Profits         | 120.20 | 135.30 | 135.30 | Profits                    | 334.92 | 334.92 | 334.92 |
| Share           | 4.25   | 4.82   | 4.82   | Per Share                  | 6.77   | 6.77   | 6.77   |
| American Can    |        |        |        | Standard Oil of California |        |        |        |
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 1,390  | 1,240  | 1,240  | Revenue                    | 6,800  | 5,700  | 5,700  |
| Profits         | 60.26  | 33.90  | 33.90  | Profits                    | 358.00 | 270.00 | 270.00 |
| Share           | 2.26   | 1.26   | 1.26   | Per Share                  | 2.10   | 1.58   | 1.58   |
| Avon Products   |        |        |        | Imperial Oil               |        |        |        |
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 5,180  | 4,620  | 4,620  | Revenue                    | 24,600 | 22,200 | 22,200 |
| Profits         | 211.54 | 156.36 | 156.36 | Profits                    | 1,110  | 1,000  | 1,000  |
| Share           | 7.93   | 5.82   | 5.82   | Per Share                  | 6.48   | 5.89   | 5.89   |
| Bethlehem Steel |        |        |        | Steel Co. of Canada        |        |        |        |
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 1,060  | 889.90 | 889.90 | Revenue                    | 1,670  | 1,360  | 1,360  |
| Profits         | 28.60  | 25.90  | 25.90  | Profits                    | 74.50  | 19.20  | 19.20  |
| Share           | 1.44   | 1.30   | 1.30   | Share                      | 1.70   | 0.43   | 0.43   |
| PPG Industries  |        |        |        | Household Toiletry Product |        |        |        |
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 3,980  | 3,440  | 3,440  | Revenue                    | 1,290  | 1,040  | 1,040  |
| Profits         | 105.60 | 114.00 | 114.00 | Profits                    | 78.70  | 37.90  | 37.90  |
| Share           | 5.32   | 5.76   | 5.76   | Per Share                  | 3.98   | 1.83   | 1.83   |
| Pepsi-Cola      |        |        |        | Household Toiletry Product |        |        |        |
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 721.40 | 598.50 | 598.50 | Revenue                    | 1,290  | 1,040  | 1,040  |
| Profits         | 100.86 | 88.24  | 88.24  | Profits                    | 78.70  | 37.90  | 37.90  |
| Share           | 1.73   | 1.52   | 1.52   | Per Share                  | 3.98   | 1.83   | 1.83   |
| PPG Industries  |        |        |        | Household Toiletry Product |        |        |        |
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 735.30 | 640.10 | 640.10 | Revenue                    | 1,290  | 1,040  | 1,040  |
| Profits         | 0.60   | 26.90  | 26.90  | Profits                    | 78.70  | 37.90  | 37.90  |
| Share           | 0.01   | 0.87   | 0.87   | Per Share                  | 3.98   | 1.83   | 1.83   |
| PPG Industries  |        |        |        | Household Toiletry Product |        |        |        |
| 1978            | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   | 1978                       | 1977   | 1976   | 1975   |
| Revenue         | 2,790  | 2,500  | 2,500  | Revenue                    | 1,290  | 1,040  | 1,040  |
| Profits         | 132.10 | 91.70  | 91.70  | Profits                    | 78.70  | 37.90  | 37.90  |
| Share           | 4.19   | 2.93   | 2.93   | Per Share                  | 3.98   | 1.83   | 1.83   |

## Defaulted Chinese Bonds A Target For Speculators

By Robert E. Dallos

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 — Until recently, Chinese bonds, many in default for 40 years, were used for little more than wallpaper by interior decorators. Today, prices of some of the issues traded in London and New York, has risen dramatically from \$1 bid-\$2 asked a few months ago to \$10 bid-\$11 asked.

The reason is that the Chinese are expected to borrow billions of dollars to buy Western goods, mainly for industrial expansion. To do that, they may have to settle past debts. That prospect has led to speculation in the old bonds.

"If they want to borrow an extensive amount of money, eventually they are going to have to re-establish their credit," said Benjamin Shankman, vice president of Carl Marks, which specializes in trading foreign securities. "The total amount of outstanding bonds is really negligible in comparison to what they want to borrow. It would be very simple for them to go ahead and do something about these outstanding bonds."

All told, there are 29 external issues in default, representing a debt of roughly \$350 million. Four issues are in dollars, but most others are in sterling as well as French and Belgian francs, guilders and yen. Mr. Shankman suggests that the Chinese may be able to clear up past obligations by agreeing to pay 50 cents, or something like that, on the dollar. Such countries as Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary have settled their outstanding debts at between 30 and 40 percent of their value and did not pay accrued interest.

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12 Month Stock

High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

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High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

(Continued on Page 9)



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### Closing Prices January 31, 1979

**This advertisement appears  
as a matter of record only.**

**Closing Prices, January 31, 1979**

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هكذا من الامثلة

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>NEW YORK, Jan. 31</b> — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:</p> <p>Commodity and unit      Week Year Ago</p> <p><b>FOODS</b></p> <p>Cocoa A, 100 lbs.      N.A.      N.A.</p> <p>Cocoa B, 100 lbs.      1.32      2.87 vs.</p> <p><b>TEXTILES</b></p> <p>Princeton 40-42 38's, yd.      8.47      0.44</p> <p><b>GRAIN</b></p> <p>Steel silos (PH), 100      28.00      29.00</p> <p>Iron 2 Fdr, Phila.      27.34      24.75</p> <p>Steel scrap No. 1, Phila.      91.92      71.72</p> <p>Steel scrap No. 2, Phila.      81.92      61.72</p> <p>Copper elect. lb.      75.75-76      63.75</p> <p>Aluminum elect. lb.      69.72      59.64</p> <p>Aluminum cast. lb.      61.75      51.67</p> <p>Silver N.Y., oz.      4.753      4.950</p> <p>Silver N.Y., oz.      23.70      17.40</p> <p><b>COMMODITY INDEX</b></p> <p>Commodity index base 100 Dec 31, 1931</p> <p>Jan. 31, 1937      1,010.91      1,021.71</p> <p>— Preliminary</p> <p>— Final</p> <p>— Nominal</p> <p><b>NEW YORK FUTURES</b></p> <p>January 31, 1937</p> <p>Open High Low Close Chs.</p> <p><b>MAINE POTATOES</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      5.80      5.85      5.73      5.74      —.05</p> <p>Apr.      5.80      5.85      5.73      5.74      —.05</p> <p>May      5.80      5.85      5.73      5.74      —.05</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,490; sales Tues. 1,399.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. unavailable.</p> <p><b>COFFEE C</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>Apr.      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>May      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,501; sales Tues. 651.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. 8,059, off 189 from Mon.</p> <p><b>ORANGE JUICE</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>Apr.      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>May      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,301; sales Tues. 4817.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. 34,578, off 1, 227 from Mon.</p> <p><b>COCOA</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      129.00      133.00      129.00      133.00      —.00</p> <p>Apr.      129.00      133.00      129.00      133.00      —.00</p> <p>May      129.00      133.00      129.00      133.00      —.00</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,301; sales Tues. 651.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. 8,059, off 189 from Mon.</p> <p><b>RAPESEED OIL</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>Apr.      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>May      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,301; sales Tues. 4817.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. 34,578, off 1, 227 from Mon.</p> <p><b>COFFEE C</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>Apr.      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>May      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,501; sales Tues. 651.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. 8,059, off 189 from Mon.</p> <p><b>ORANGE JUICE</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>Apr.      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>May      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,301; 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sales Tues. 651.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. 34,578, off 1, 227 from Mon.</p> <p><b>COFFEE C</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>Apr.      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>May      122.25      124.70      124.50      124.74      +.24</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,501; sales Tues. 651.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. 8,059, off 189 from Mon.</p> <p><b>ORANGE JUICE</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>Apr.      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>May      119.50      121.00      119.20      121.00      —.30</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,301; sales Tues. 4817.</p> <p>Total open interest Tues. 34,578, off 1, 227 from Mon.</p> <p><b>COCOA</b></p> <p>100 lbs., cents per lb.</p> <p>Mar.      129.00      133.00      129.00      133.00      —.00</p> <p>Apr.      129.00      133.00      129.00      133.00      —.00</p> <p>May      129.00      133.00      129.00      133.00      —.00</p> <p>Est. sales: 1,301; 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| NEW LOWS—8  |            |            |
| BarryWst w/ | LignGrp 7p | PhE1 7.85p |
| GenCare     | NSPw 7.84p | RamcoInc   |
| GettyOil pt |            | StBr Polnt |

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuters) — A three-year revolving credit for \$125 million has been signed by

Turkey's state-controlled Agricultural Bank and a group of 21 international banks, a spokesman for Wells Fargo said today. The spread is 1½ point over London interbank offered rates. The loan will be used to finance agricultural production and is backed by Turkey's agricultural exports.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (Reuters). — Exxon increased the quarterly dividend to 90 cents, from 85 cents a share, payable March 10 to holders on record Feb. 9.

U.S. on record Feb. 9.

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# Koufax: Michelangelo of the Mound

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT) — How that Sandy Koufax has joined the Dodgers for the second time, perhaps it's appropriate to remember the first time — the moment of discovery by Al Campanis, current Dodgers vice president of player personnel in Los Angeles at a Dodger scout in Brooklyn in 1954 when the 18-year-old left-hander began to throw at an Ebbets Field tryout.



Tommye Bergman of the Red Wings (right) lies on top of Washington's Ryan Walter after hitting him down in front of the goal as Detroit goaltender Rogie Vachon stops Dennis Maruk (l) from scoring during the Red Wings' 7-4 victory over the Capitals Tuesday night in Detroit.

control his fastball and curve, but once he did, he was baseball's most dominant pitcher.

Because of an aching elbow, he retired at age 31 after the 1966 season, in which he had a 27-9 record and led the National League in earned-run average for the fifth consecutive year. With a career 165-87 record and a career 2.76 earned-run average, a ratio of 9.27 strikeouts per nine-inning game and three unanimous Cy Young Awards, he is one of only nine players elected to the Hall of Fame in their first year of eligibility.

After a brief whirl as a television sports broadcaster, he has lived in virtual seclusion for a decade, at first in Maine and recently near Santa Barbara, Calif. Now, at 43, he has returned to the Dodgers as a pitching instructor in spring training and in their farm system.

For Campanis, the moment of discovery remains vivid. It must be the same for Angelo Dundee, the boxing trainer, when he remembers first seeing Muhammad Ali flick a left jab, or for Jack Grout, the

teaching pro, when he remembers first seeing Jack Nicklaus hit a golf ball. But the discovery of Koufax by the Dodgers in 1954 was almost an accident. After a long day in the club offices, Campanis debated whether to go home or to Ebbets Field to watch a game.

"I finally decided to go to the ballpark," he recalls. "Before the game, I was on the field near home plate when Jimmy Murphy called to me from the first row of box seats."

## Tip From the Press

Murphy was the Brooklyn Eagle's "youth page" sports columnist who was familiar with Koufax's exploits as a sandlot pitcher before and after his freshman year at the University of Cincinnati. The sports writer told Campanis about the young left-hander with the already legendary fastball.

"I didn't even know how to spell Sandy's name," Campanis says. "I thought it was 'Kovacs.'"

The next day the Dodger scout made some inquiries. He learned that the Dodgers already had a favorable report from Bill Zinner, their Cincinnati bird dog. Un-

known to Campanis, the New York Giants already had inspected Koufax at the Polo Grounds; he had been wild and the Giants had forgotten about him. But the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Milwaukee Braves were interested. Around that time, in fact, Koufax had been in Pittsburgh for a tryout.

"The day I phoned him," Campanis remembers, "Sandy told me he had just come back from Pittsburgh, so I told him to rest his arm for a few days and then come down to Ebbets Field."

The day Koufax arrived at Ebbets Field, the Dodgers' afternoon game had been postponed early because of a consistent drizzle. But then the drizzle stopped and Koufax's tryout began.

## Assembled Brass

He was throwing near the Dodger dugout, where their starting pitchers warmed up before a game. Rube Walker, then the backup catcher and now the Mets' pitching coach, had stayed around to handle him. Walter Alston, the manager, and Ted Lyons, the pitching coach, also were there along with Campanis, who stood near the warmup plate, simulating a batter's view of the teen-age left-hander.

"The time he raised up on my arm," Campanis says, "I looked around the ballpark to make sure nobody else was there who might have seen that fast ball. But the ballpark was empty."

The next day Campanis told Buzzy Bavasi, then the Dodgers' general manager and now the California Angels' president, that "this kid can throw as hard" as any National League pitcher of that era. Bavasi smirked.

"Buzzy," said Campanis, "if I had \$25,000 to give him, I'd give it to him. He's that good."



Sandy Koufax

As it turned out, the Dodgers agreed to sign Koufax for \$26,000 a year, a \$14,000 bonus and a \$6,000 salary for each of the 1955 and 1956 seasons. Several weeks later the Braves offered a \$35,000 bonus and the Pirates, with fresh money from the sale of their New Orleans farm team, indicated they were willing to go even higher.

But the young left-hander's father had shaken hands with Walter O'Malley, the Dodger president, on the \$26,000 deal that would be signed that December after room had been cleared on the Dodger roster.

"One reason we got him," Campanis says now with an embarrassed smile, "is that if Sandy signed with the Dodgers, his parents would be able to see him play in Brooklyn — but three years later the club moved to Los Angeles."

## Argonauts Banking On Hayman's Record

TORONTO, Jan. 31 (UPI) — At age 70, Lew Hayman has taken on what may be the toughest job of his half-century career — rebuilding the Toronto Argonauts.

It will not be an easy task to turn around a club that has not finished better than third in a four-team division in the last five years while going through five head coaches. The Argos had only four victories in 16 games last year.

It is even tougher with a team that still does not have a coach or general manager, that did not know who its owner would be until two weeks ago and where most players are wondering if they will have a job in the fall.

Hayman was invited to take over the club two weeks ago by the Argos' new owners, Carlisle O'Keefe Brothers, but the owners have not yet given Hayman a title — they just told him "you're the boss man," he said.

"Maybe I'll give myself a title at some future time — president or chairman of the board or whatever."

## Undaunted by Challenge

Hayman is unbowed by the challenge of taking the Argos to the Canadian Football League championship, as he did in 1953 when, at 25, he became the youngest coach to win the Grey Cup. He has since coached four CFL champions.

"I'm a 70-year-old guy — I don't need this job, but it's stimulating," Hayman said. "Work is a word. If what you're doing is stimulating and you enjoy it, then it's not work."

Returning from World War II, Hayman started from scratch as half-owner and coach to establish the Montreal Alouettes. He took the team to the Eastern final in the first year, and won the Grey Cup in 1949.

"I thought 1946 was going to be a building year," Hayman recalled. "But we got lucky with the way the ball bounced, and Toronto had to beat us in the playoff. Maybe we'll get lucky with the Argonauts."

Hayman returned to the Argos in 1957 after his brief stint with the Alouettes, a two-year term as CFL president and a brief foray in private business. In his long years with the Argos, he has been in the Hall of Fame as coach, general manager and president.

## 27-Year Drought

The Argos are the richest team in the CFL but they have not won the Grey Cup since 1952. Year after year they have brought in top-ranked American players to lead the club. But the result was always the same: the big stars floundered and the team failed.

Hayman's first priority is "to find quality people to run the organization."

"I may hire a coach who will be given certain responsibilities based on his ability," he said, "or I may hire a general manager who will help me select a coach."

Dick Shatto, the general manager for the last two seasons, will remain with the club, but "more in the business aspect than in the coaching aspect," Hayman said.

Hayman is a native New Yorker, but nonetheless displays a fierce Canadian nationalism when Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal and others suggest bringing the National Football League to Canada.

"I'm biased about the Canadian League," he said. "I've travelled the hinterlands and the prairies and I think the Canadian league is a very desirable thing for the guy on the street."

"The competition between the cities is so great, and it gives the

people a ruler's interest in the clubs. The CFL is one of the last bastions of sport that is Canadian-oriented."

## Canadians Not Worried

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 (AP) — The NFL probably has sense enough not to try to expand into Canada, government officials said yesterday in refusing any direct comment on Drapeau's bid for an NFL franchise for the Olympic Stadium in Montreal.

The Canadian sport minister, Iona Campagnolo, said that without a spokesman that she did not want to comment on reports about the Drapeau bid, but rather wanted to first determine whether the NFL was even interested.

Word that Drapeau was in Miami during the Super Bowl festivities trying to drum up NFL interest in Montreal produced reminders of a 1974 Canadian bill to keep the now-defunct World Football League out of Toronto.

Called the Canadian Football Act, the 1974 bill banned foreign leagues and permitted Canadian teams only exhibition games with U.S. squads. The bill was passed by the House of Commons but never became law because the WFL dropped its interest in Toronto, turning to Memphis instead.

## NHL Standings

| CAMPBELL CONFERENCE |    |    |   |      |     |     |  |    |    |   |      |     |     |
|---------------------|----|----|---|------|-----|-----|--|----|----|---|------|-----|-----|
| Patrick Division    |    |    |   |      |     |     |  |    |    |   |      |     |     |
|                     | W  | L  | T | Pts. | GF  | GA  |  | W  | L  | T | Pts. | GF  | GA  |
| NY Islanders        | 32 | 8  | 9 | 73   | 224 | 133 |  | 29 | 14 | 5 | 63   | 218 | 173 |
| NY Rangers          | 29 | 16 | 5 | 63   | 218 | 173 |  | 27 | 20 | 4 | 58   | 202 | 176 |
| Atlanta             |    |    |   |      |     |     |  |    |    |   |      |     |     |

|                 |    |    |    |      |     |     |
|-----------------|----|----|----|------|-----|-----|
| Philadelphia    | 22 | 17 | 11 | 55   | 162 | 155 |
| Smythe Division |    |    |    |      |     |     |
|                 | W  | L  | T  | Pts. | GF  | GA  |
| Chicago         | 17 | 23 | 8  | 49   | 153 | 172 |
| Vancouver       | 17 | 27 | 7  | 41   | 154 | 192 |
| St. Louis       | 12 | 33 | 7  | 31   | 155 | 226 |
| Colorado        | 11 | 31 | 8  | 30   | 141 | 202 |

|                  |    |    |   |      |     |     |
|------------------|----|----|---|------|-----|-----|
| Colorado         | 11 | 31 | 8 | 30   | 141 | 202 |
| WALES CONFERENCE |    |    |   |      |     |     |
| Morris Division  |    |    |   |      |     |     |
|                  | W  | L  | T | Pts. | GF  | GA  |
| Montreal         | 24 | 9  | 7 | 75   | 209 | 124 |
| Los Angeles      | 21 | 23 | 7 | 49   | 186 | 167 |
| Pittsburgh       | 20 | 21 | 8 | 48   | 172 | 171 |
| Washington       | 16 | 27 | 8 | 40   | 169 | 215 |

|                |    |    |    |      |     |     |
|----------------|----|----|----|------|-----|-----|
| Frankfurt      | 10 | 27 |    |      | 101 | 276 |
| Detroit        | 10 | 27 | 14 | 34   | 158 | 196 |
| Adams Division |    |    |    |      |     |     |
|                | W  | L  | T  | Pts. | GF  | GA  |
| Boston         | 30 | 13 | 7  | 67   | 203 | 158 |
| Toronto        | 20 | 20 | 10 | 50   | 157 | 157 |
| Buffalo        | 19 | 18 | 11 | 49   | 162 | 157 |
| Minnesota      | 19 | 23 | 7  | 45   | 155 | 168 |

Minnesota's N.Y. Islanders 4  
Detroit 3, Washington 4  
St. Louis 7, Los Angeles 1  
N.Y. Rangers 5, Vancouver 3

## WHA Standings

|              | W  | L  | T | Pts. | GF  | GA  |
|--------------|----|----|---|------|-----|-----|
| Quebec       | 24 | 6  | 4 | 52   | 148 | 141 |
| New England  | 22 | 6  | 2 | 46   | 138 | 124 |
| Winnipeg     | 22 | 10 | 4 | 48   | 155 | 125 |
| Edmonton     | 23 | 10 | 4 | 48   | 143 | 125 |
| Cincinnati   | 20 | 23 | 4 | 44   | 171 | 171 |
| Birmingham   | 18 | 23 | 7 | 43   | 168 | 182 |
| Indianapolis | 18 | 23 | 7 | 43   | 168 | 182 |

Team Standings  
New England 5, Winnipeg 2  
Birmingham 2, Quebec 1

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## Professional Head-Knocker

# Lake Placid Turns to Spurney

By Samuel Abr

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 31 (IHT) — To some members of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee, Peter Spurney, their new general manager, is "the man we hired to make waves" or "the guy in charge of knocking heads."

Spurney himself is not attracted to such vivid job descriptions. Hired last fall in the midst of budgetary chaos, he prefers to say only that he specializes in "event or attraction management."

Not does he use such terms as budgetary chaos or admit that he is a professional picker-up of other people's pieces. In an even, businesslike manner, Spurney says he is a businessman.

"I usually get called in at a point where a project gets bigger in scope than the local people are prepared to handle," he said in an interview here after the Lake Placid committee had reported to the executive board of the International Olympic Committee on progress of the 1980 winter games.

"There comes a time when somebody has to make business decisions, not emotional decisions," Spurney continued. "The local people in a program like the Olympics make emotional decisions because they've eaten, drunk and slept Olympics."

"I haven't. So I can make business decisions."

## Confident on Budget

Some that he has made in his \$100,000-a-year job have already enabled the committee to cut back its swollen administrative budget by \$9 million. More cuts are coming, Spurney has promised, insisting that he is confident ways will be found.

"One luxury I've got is lots of time. To everyone else, it's awfully close to next February. But to me, it's the earliest I've ever come in on a project. I can do things at my own pace. The luxury of time will run out in another three months, but by then I should have accomplished what I want to do."

The 43-year-old Spurney said he had entered project management almost by accident. A native of Plainfield, N. J., he graduated from Cornell University in 1958 with a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering and then served two years in the Navy as an officer.

From 1960 to 1967 he worked in Washington, London and Paris for the Dynalco Corp., directing international marketing of aerospace products and services.

"I did a lot of work at the Paris Air Show over the years," he explained, and that led the U.S. Department of Transportation to hire him as a consultant for TRANSPO 72, a 10-day exposition in 1972 at Dulles International Airport near Washington.

"That did pretty well and the Commerce Department came to me to help solve problems at the Expo '74 World Fair in Spokane, Wash." He became general manager and chief executive officer seven months before the opening of the fair, which drew one million more visitors than the projected figure of 4.2 million.

## Freedom Train Engineer

A year later, Spurney was named chief executive officer of the Freedom Train project for the U.S. Bicentennial. The train was visited by nearly 7 million people in 138 cities and its success led Spurney to head a similar project in Canada.

By the time the Lake Placid committee realized the

extent of its problems, Spurney was a major name in his field. Last August, before he was hired, the administrative budget for the 1980 winter games had climbed to \$59 million in an overall budget of \$150 million.

Spurney has since cut the administrative budget to \$50.3 million, with another review due in March. "Our goal," he said at a news conference here, "is to reach the break-even point. We have \$41.2 million in projected income so we are \$8 or \$9 million away from the goal now. But we are optimistic that we can still cut our budget to \$45 million and meet it with revenues."

"It's not as dramatic a cut as the figures indicate," he continued. "You're dealing here with the concept that figures don't lie, but bars figure."

"We had lots of duplication, tremendous duplication in budgeting for housing, accommodations and support. What I did was look at each area and discover the duplication."

## "No Fraud"

Amplifying this later in the interview, Spurney emphasized that "there was no fraud, as some people tried to imply. These were all managerial problems. We have streamlined out the cash-flow procedures, standardized the buying things like that."

"One trouble with running something like an Olympics is you have to develop a system, all from scratch and quickly, that it takes a major corporation four or five years to develop."

Spurney was willing to discuss how he develops his own system.

"To the local people," he said, "I'm a carpetbagger, especially in a town as small as Lake Placid, about 2,800 people. So I've got to be careful not to ruffle anybody, not to take any actions that were not fully anticipated."

"Sometimes you know immediately that something has to be done, but you wait for a while until everybody realizes it has to be done. That's when you do it."

"Decision-making is the key to successful management. You have got to act. By acting you exert leadership, you exert authority."

"Sometimes it doesn't even matter that much if the decision is wrong as long as you make it and as long



## Art Buchwald

## What Is This Thing Called Legal Love?

WASHINGTON — Without taking a position on the Lee Marvin case, I'm willing to discuss it. Mr. Marvin is being sued by Michelle Triola Marvin for \$1 million because she claims she should have the same property rights as if she had been married to Mr. Marvin for six years, instead of living with him out of wedlock for that period of time.



Buchwald

The case hinges on whether Mr. Marvin shared Mr. Marvin's bed and board for fun or for real. If it was for fun, then there was no contract implied in their housekeeping. But if it was for real, Ms. Marvin could share in all the material things Mr. Marvin acquired during that period.

How do you prove it?

The plaintiff's lawyer is trying to do it by producing letters and other evidence showing that Mr. Marvin was dead serious about the relationship. He allegedly told his roommate on many occasions that he "loved her," but on the stand Marvin said that these were "common show-business expressions" and "idle male promises."

Also, Marvin's lawyer produced love letters from Mr. Marvin, one of which read, "I guess we'll have to spend the rest of our lives hiding in bed." The lawyer said this gave rise to his client's expectations that she would receive continuing financial support. But Mr. Marvin claimed that this statement was an "idle sexual promise — I think we've said things like that."

What we have here, then, is one of the most difficult legal questions any judge has been asked to answer. When someone says, "I love you," does it mean not just a day, not for just a year but until a property settlement is made between the two bitter parties?

When you write to someone, "I guess we'll have to spend the rest of our lives hiding in bed," is this a serious promise or is it the same

thing as scribbling "Having a wonderful time. Wish you were here."?

I don't know the answers so I sought out Prof. Heinrich Applebaum, doctor of amorous law at Cat Ballou University.

"Professor," I said, "legally speaking, if one person tells another person he loves her, can someone make a federal case of it?"

Prof. Applebaum took a few puffs on his pipe. "Well, it is a show-business expression which has become part of the common language and certainly cannot be copyrighted. But there are situations where it could get someone in trouble."

"When is that?"

"If one party wishes the other party to do something the party may not want to do. For example, in the case of Sandvich vs. Mayonaise, Fred Sandvich told Millie Mayonaise he loved her, and then asked her if on the way home from the bank she would mind sticking it up and giving him the money in a plain brown paper bag. Millie told the judge she wouldn't have done it if Fred hadn't said he loved her."

"The judge ruled that when Fred told Millie he loved her it was the same thing as if he had said 'Have a nice day,' and therefore Millie was under no obligation to stick up the bank."

"Professor," I said, "there is one thing that bothers me. In many cases a party may say 'I love you' and then immediately follow it up with the question 'Do you love me?' In that situation, unless you have a really good fight, the person asked must say 'yes.' Does this 'yes' legally constitute a contract or can the person claim he or she was forced to say it under duress?"

"In Chillin' vs. Syrup, a judge ruled that Syrup's 'no' meant 'yes.' But in Hartoway vs. Murphy, Hartoway's 'yes' meant 'no.' The rule of thumb when you are dealing with love is the time frame."

"How long a time frame?"

"Anywhere from six years to six minutes."

By Charles Hillinger

## A Russian Imprint On California

FORT ROSS, Calif. — There are Russians living in the Soviet Union who can trace their roots to California Indians.

And, there are Pomo Indians living in Northern California who can trace their heritage to Russian bloodlines and, to this day, have a number of Russian words in their language.

This is but one of the fascinating sidelights to the story of the Russian outpost that existed in California from 1812 to 1841.

There are many facets of the strange saga of Imperial Russia's control over 125 miles of Northern California coastline that only now are being uncovered.

Nearly a century and a half after the Russians abandoned their settlement here, 65 miles north of San Francisco.

Providing much of the new information about Russia's eastward penetration and its only base in the continental United States is Nicholas Rokitskiy, 60, a Russian-history professor at Foothill College on the San Francisco peninsula.

Rokitskiy delivered the U.S. Bicentennial lectures in 1976 at the Moscow Academy of Sciences and Moscow University. His subject was "Fort Ross and the Russian Settlement in California."

Rokitskiy returned from that trip to the Soviet Union with photographs of sketches and paintings of California Indians by Russian artists who visited Fort Ross when it was a Russian outpost.

The professor also came across an extensive collection of Pomo Indian artifacts — garments, crafts and ornaments — while doing research at the Ethnographic Museum in Leningrad.

Nikolai Rezanov, head of the Russian mission to San Francisco at the time, returned to Alaska and urged the colonization of the Northern California coast as a base to raise food for the Russian settlements in Alaska and on the Siberian coast.

Another reason for establishing Fort Ross was to extend the Russian fur trade to California and to bring Aleuts from Alaska's Aleutian Islands to hunt sea otter in this part of the world.

By 1841, the Russians had decimated the California sea-otter population. Farming along this part of the California coast proved to be marginal at best, although the Russians did have vegetable gardens, and apple, pear and peach orchards that still exist. They also raised grain and had several thousand head of cattle, sheep and pigs.

Baron Ferdinand von Wrangell, governor of Russian Alaska, went to Mexico City in 1839 to negotiate with Mexico for more productive land in the Sacramento Valley. Mexico agreed to let the Russians expand their holdings in California in return for recognition of the independence of Mexico from Spain.

"But Czar Nicholas I, a foe of revolutionary change, would not deal with a revolutionary Mexican government and ordered the Russian colony in California to disband," Rokitskiy said.

"If the Russians had held on another seven years, with the coming of the Gold Rush, the course of world history could have been dramatically different," said John McKenzie, 69, state park historian at Fort Ross from 1948 to 1976.

"If the Russians hadn't pulled out and had maintained control of the coast north of San Francisco, this could be part of the Soviet Union today."

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Fort Ross returned to their homeland with their Indian wives and Russian-Indian children, ancestors of people living in the Soviet Union today."

For Russian-Americans throughout the United States, Fort Ross today represents the major cultural contribution of pre-revolutionary Russia to the United States.

The tiny chapel here was the easternmost and southernmost extension of the Russian Orthodox faith in the 19th century. Because of that, the state park is a magnet for Russian-Americans. Special Russian Orthodox church services are held here during the year.

The fort also has special meaning for political leaders, dignitaries, historians and other visitors from the Soviet Union and Communist-bloc nations.

Marina Ilyina, a state park ranger, conducts Russian-language tours of the fort for visiting Russian groups. Almost every time a Soviet merchant ship docks at San Francisco or Oakland, members of the crew visit Fort Ross.

Within the fort complex, the 1835 commandant's house, the chapel and the eight-sided and seven-sided blockhouses are filled with artifacts of the Russian period.

Claim

In 1812, the Russians laid claim to the 125 miles of California coast from Point Reyes, just north of San Francisco, up to Point Arena in Mendocino County.

Many Russians starved to death in Alaska in the winter of 1805-06. The following summer, a Russian ship sailed to San Francisco in search of food and established trade relations with the Spaniards in California.

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Restored Russian Orthodox chapel at Fort Ross.

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